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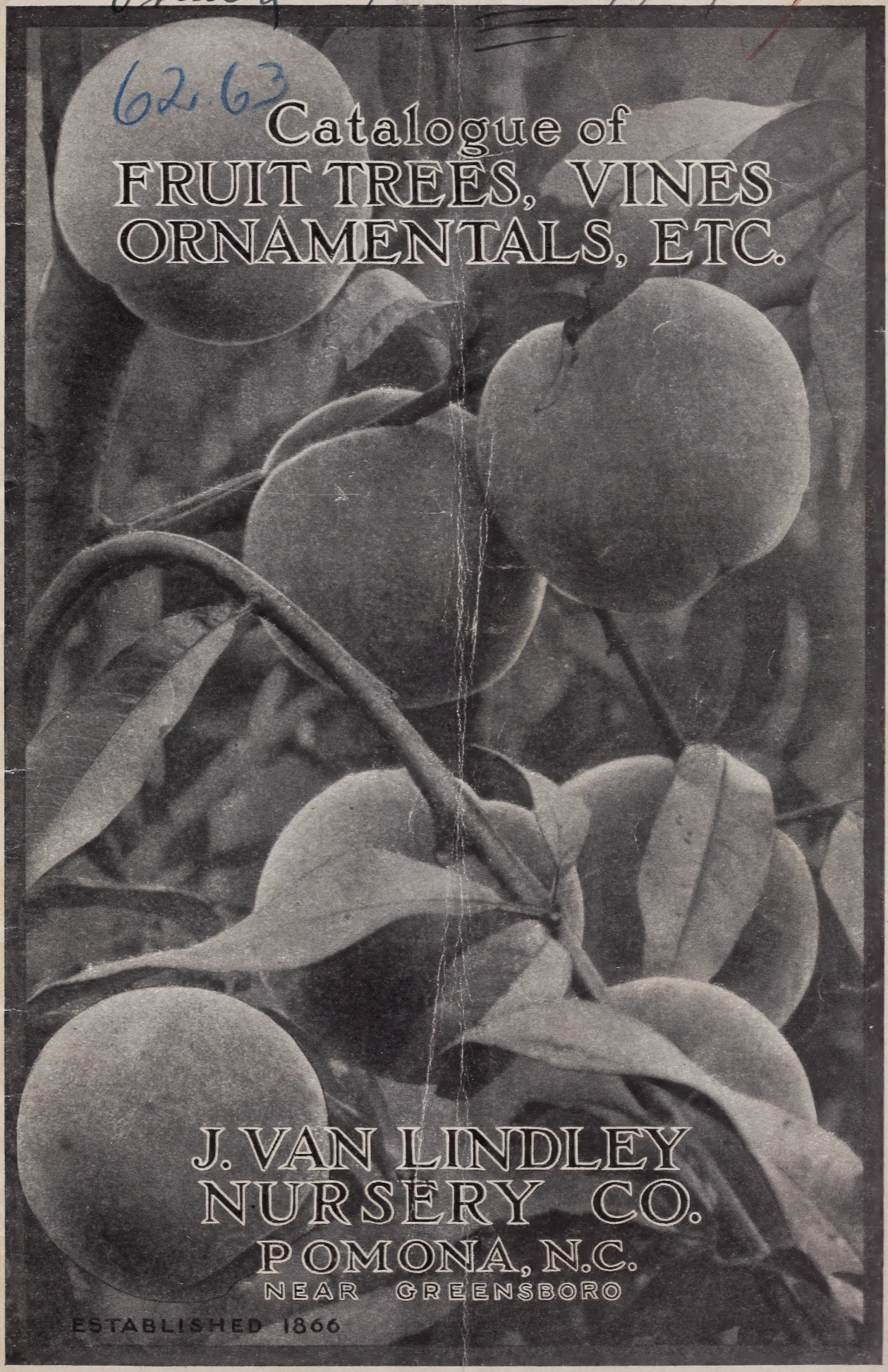
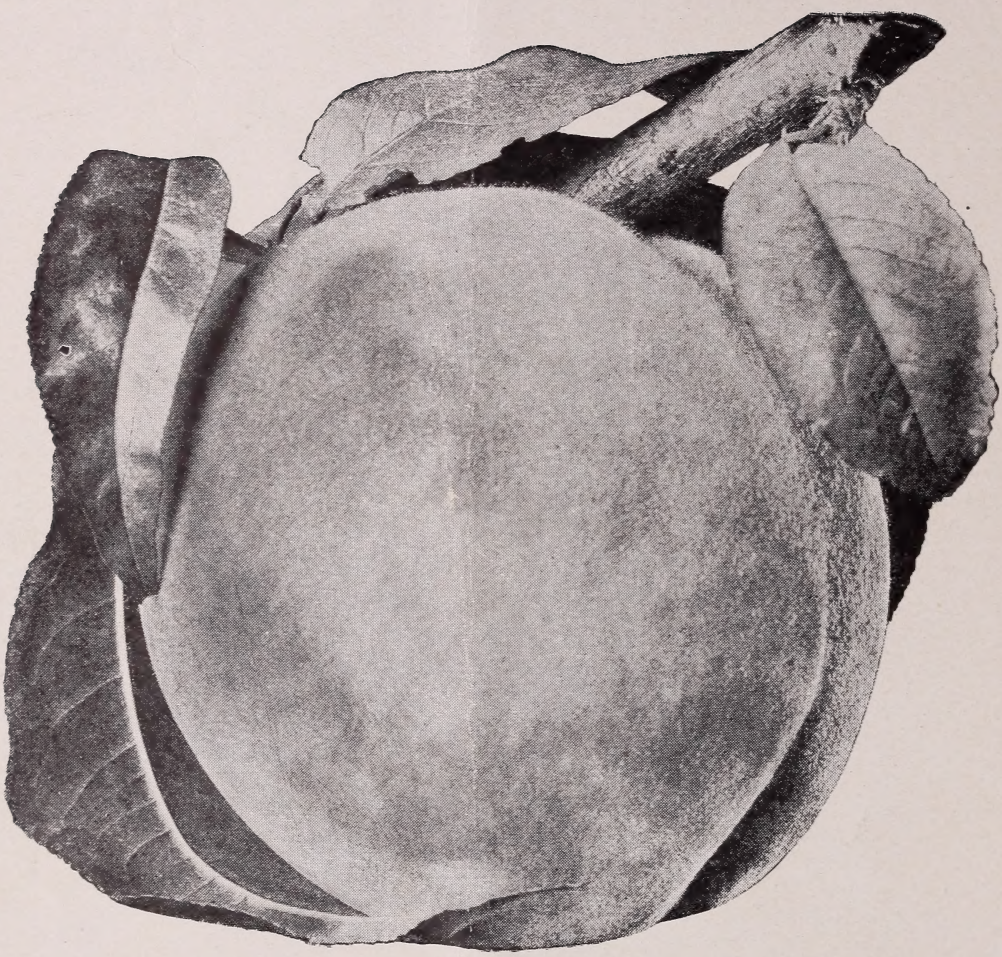
Catalogue of FRUIT TREES, VINES ORNAMENTALS, ETC.



J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.
POMONA, N.C.
NEAR GREENSBORO

ESTABLISHED 1866



ESTABLISHED 1866

REVISED CATALOGUE

OF

The J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.

POMONA, N. C.

(Near Greensboro)

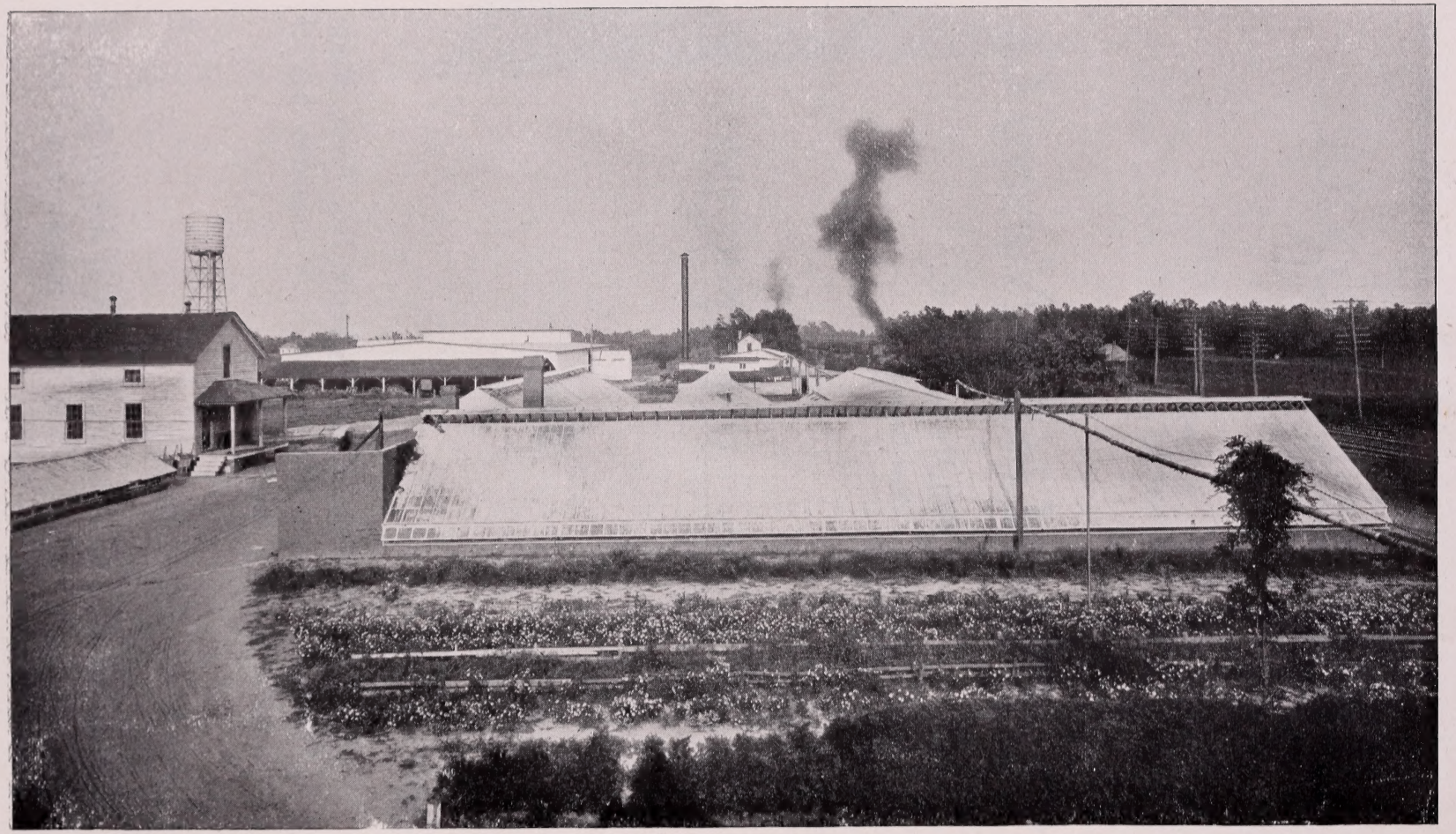
400 ACRES ·· 12 GREENHOUSES

Specialties:

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Mulberry, Nut Trees, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Etc. A complete line of General Nursery Stock.

Cut-Flower Department:

Consists of 12 Greenhouses devoted to the production of Cut-Flowers. One of the most modern Cut-Flower establishments in the South.



PARTIAL VIEW OF GROUNDS, SHOWING PACKING-HOUSES, GREENHOUSES, ETC.

A Few Introductory Remarks

E have been in the nursery business all of our lives—we were born into it, our fathers and grandfathers having been nurserymen. We feel that we are pretty well known throughout the southern and border states, where we have been doing business for over forty years. To those unacquainted with us, we would ask of them a trial order, and thus enable us to show them the kind of trees and plants we send out. We have tried to be **progressive** in the nursery business. We have not been satisfied to get into the rut and stay there. We have tried to make our business develop and grow, and it has. We cultivate the good old standard sorts, and have also been largely instrumental in introducing and disseminating many of the new and valuable fruits of today which have, in a marked degree, largely revolutionized the nursery and fruit-growing business. We hold on to the old that is good and take on to the new when it is an improvement.

We are actively engaged on plans looking to the improvement in the growth and quality of our nursery stock. We have acquired several hundred acres of additional land, where we are growing the cleanest and most thrifty trees we have ever produced. We are in earnest and enthusiastic in building up our business, and the improvements we are making annually are for the benefit of our patrons as well as ourselves. We want to say to our old customers, as well as to prospective new ones, that we are determined to give you the most dependable and reliable trees and plants that can be grown—not the cheapest, but the best, and, too, the cheapest in the long run.

CHEAP NURSERY STOCK

It is a fact that cannot be truthfully denied that great quantities of cheap nursery stock have been generally planted, especially during the last ten or twelve years. It is also a fact that this cheap nursery stock has been a failure and is largely responsible for many of the failures generally noted in growing good fruit. You cannot get something for nothing, and you cannot be successful in growing fruit unless you get dependable trees, thrifty, well grown and true to name. We promise you this kind of stock. Give us the opportunity and we will make our promise good.

LOCATION

We are located in the healthful Piedmont region of the "Old North State," thirty miles east of the mountain foot-hills. We are intermediate as to latitude—not too far south and not too far north. Our trees are thriving today in various states of the Union, from New York to Texas. We have no "yellows" or similar diseases in this section, and, on this account, we are receiving orders for large quantities of peach trees from sections where this dangerous disease prevails.

OUR PLANT, PACKING-HOUSES AND SHIPPING FACILITIES

We own in Guilford and Forsyth counties 1,200 acres of land, 400 acres of same being constantly devoted to nursery stock. Our packing-house at Pomona, 100 x 240 feet, is one of the most modern we have seen anywhere, and is especially adapted to the safe and rapid handling of orders. The main line of the Southern Railway passes through our grounds, and we load into the cars directly from the packing-house. Our packing is skillfully and carefully done by men, who have had years of experience in this line.

AVENUE OF SILVER MAPLES (see page 38).

General Information for Correspondents in Placing Orders

ORDER SHEET. Whenever possible, make out your order on Order Sheet which you will find in Catalogue, being careful to have everything plain and easily understood.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. State whether to ship by express, freight or mail, or leave to our discretion. Write your name, post-office and railroad station **plainly.**

TERMS. Our terms are **cash with order,** unless otherwise agreed upon. Thirty days net to parties of approved credit. Orders from parties unknown to us should be accompanied by cash, or one-half cash, stock to be shipped C. O. D. Remit by check, money order, or registered letter. Small remittances—less than 75 cents—can be sent in stamps.

SHIPPING AND PLANTING SEASON. In ordinary seasons we begin shipments in November and continue up to Christmas, then discontinue till about February 20 then commence again and ship till the first day of April. Planting season in the South is good from November to April, when the weather is open and nice and no frost in the ground. We book orders as received and ship as soon as we can reach them. When orders are not shipped promptly it is caused by unfavorable weather and other conditions over which we have no control.

STATES WE SHIP TO. We ship with perfect safety to all the southern and border states—Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York—and, in fact, have made many large shipments to Michigan, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. We are very

careful in properly packing orders so they will keep in good condition for three weeks or more.

LARGE OR WHOLESALE ORDERS. Where trees and plants are wanted in larger lots than priced in this Catalogue, give list and we will make special prices on lots of 200 trees or more.

GUARANTEE AND RESPONSIBILITY. We send out thrifty and healthy stock, properly packed and in good condition, take railroad or express receipt "In good order," and are not responsible for losses or damages caused by delays. We do not replace trees that die under conditions over which we have no control, such as droughts, freezes, excessive rains, unsuitable soils, improper handling and after-care. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to label, and agree to replace all such as may by accident or oversight prove untrue to name, free of charge, it is mutually agreed and understood between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for such untrue trees or plants.

CLAIMS. All claims for errors, shortage or anything else pertaining to your shipment, must be made within five days after receipt of goods.

TREES AND PLANTS RECEIVED DURING FREEZES or after having been in transit during freezing weather should be placed unpacked in cellar or similar place until well thawed out, then open box or bale, prune back roots and tops, and properly plant and they will almost invariably grow off nicely.

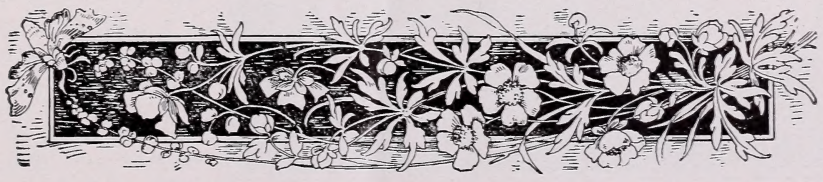
SHIPMENTS DELAYED IN TRANSIT and which open up too dry and appear to be shriveled, should be soaked in water over night, which will resuscitate them.

INSTRUCTIONS ON PLANTING, pruning, after-care, general treatment and culture can be had by asking for our pamphlet on **"HOW TO PLANT, and CARE FOR AN ORCHARD."** which will be furnished to all of our customers free of charge.

PRICES. Prices shown in this Catalogue, on retail orders, are just as low as reliable nursery stock can be had from any source, and no discount is offered or will be given to **any one** on quantities mentioned, nor to any agent or dealer in trees, plants, etc.

FOR INFORMATION ON SPRAYING, Diseases of Trees and Plants, and all kindred subjects, write your State Agricultural Department, or Experiment Station, or Department of Agricultural, Washington, D. C., for bulletins on these subjects. They will be furnished to you free of charge and will give you the latest and best information. The national government and most all the states maintain a Department devoted to horticultural interests, and their information on spraying, diseases of trees and plants, etc., is the best to be had.

All shipments made by us will be accompanied with a certificate from the North Carolina State Entomologist certifying that our Nurseries have been examined and found free of dangerous diseases, such as San José Scale, etc.



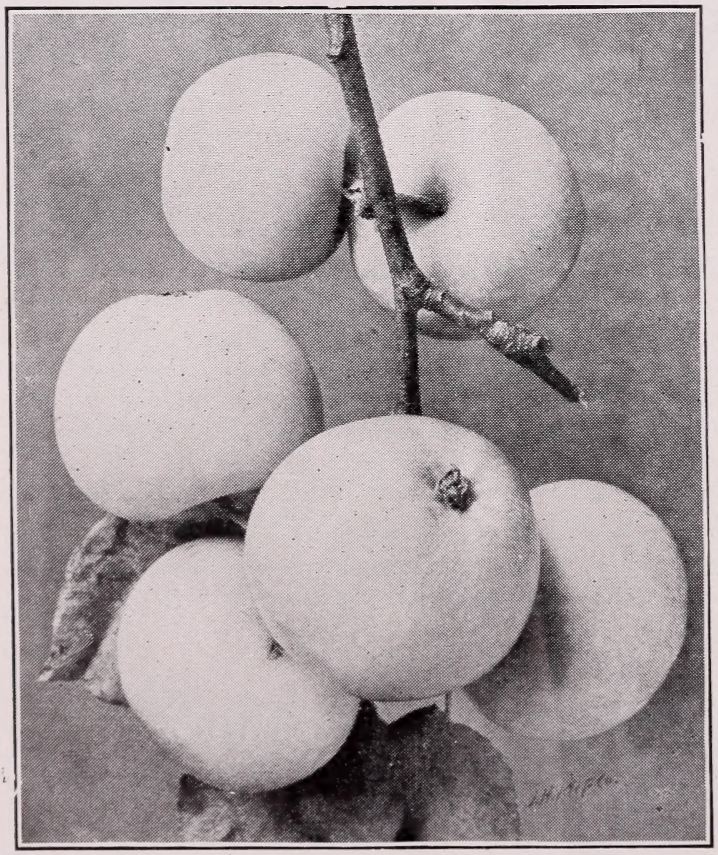
APPLES

We list our Apples below in order of ripening, beginning with the earliest and continuing through the season. In several instances, two or more varieties ripen at the same time. We also divide our varieties into three groups—Summer, Fall and Winter Varieties. Many of the fine winter varieties that succeed so well in the North and in the mountain sections of North Carolina and Virginia, will not succeed in the lower lands and the great cotton-belt of the South. There are, however, several varieties of fall and winter Apples which do succeed in the cotton-belt, which we feel safe in recommending and feel that more of this list should be planted. This list will be found on page 11. Early and summer varieties succeed generally throughout the southern and border states, the cotton-belt, as well as in the Piedmont and mountain sections. Apple trees should be planted in **good soil,** naturally well drained. Apples will do well on any good, well-drained soil, but the highest perfection is reached on a deep, gravelly or clayey loam. Plant your trees carefully and give them good after-attention. Apple trees should not be planted closer than 25 feet apart each way, some prefer 30 feet or more each way.

EARLY AND SUMMER APPLES

Ripening time given below refers to central-western North Carolina. In Virginia the season will be a week later; in eastern North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, a week earlier, and about two weeks earlier in middle and southern Alabama and Mississippi.

May Yellow. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid; very prolific and hardy, and very popular on account of its being the earliest Apple.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE

Early Colton. One of the best early Apples; ripens just after May. Size, medium to large; color yellowish white, with a reddish blush next to the sun; flesh yellow, good. We fruited this and are much pleased with it.

Early Harvest. Medium to large, roundish oblate, pale yellow, with a rich, sprightly flavor. A valuable old variety. Quite a favorite with many. June.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; roundish oblate; slightly conical; skin clear white at first, becoming pale yellow when mature; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; quality good to very good. Ripens with Early Harvest in June. A young and very prolific bearer. A dwarfish grower

Liveland Raspberry. Ripens with Yellow Transparent. An Apple of striking beauty. Color yellow, overlaid with stripes and splashes of light red and pink. An early and prolific bearer; quality good.

STAR APPLE

EARLY AND SUMMER APPLES, continued

Carolina Red June. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red, entire; flesh tender, with a mild subacid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continuing six weeks. For a table ornament and to please the children it has no equal.

Red Astrachan. Rather large, roundish oblate; covered almost entirely with deep red. A good cooking and market variety. Makes a strong, hardy tree. June.

Summer Rose. Rather below medium. A beautiful Apple, striped with red on pale yellow ground; juicy and fine; very prolific bearer, often in clusters. June and July.

Early Ripe. Similar to Early Harvest; much larger; quality and color about the same; ten days later, which makes it a great acquisition for general use. Tree an erect grower and good bearer.

Benoni. The tree is of vigorous, upright, spreading habit; hardy and productive. Fruit rather below medium size. Color pale yellow, shaded, striped and marbled with dark crimson, and thinly sprinkled with bright dots. Flesh yellow, tender, pleasantly subacid. Core small. Valuable for market or table use. July.

Eckles' Summer. The best summer sweet Apple and the most beautiful. Size large; color solid red; quality sweet and good. July to early August.

Chenango (Chenango Strawberry). Medium, oblong, conical, slightly ribbed; striped and splashed with bright crimson on whitish ground; flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild subacid flavor; handsome. Has proven itself to be one of the best summer Apples. It is a vigorous grower and a prolific bearer. Early Aug.

Star. After fruiting this variety for three years, we pronounce it the best midsummer Apple. Large, 10 to 12 inches in circumference. Color yellowish pale green, with a faint blush next the sun. Quality good. An annual bearer. August.

Hames. Large, roundish or roundish oblate; color whitish, striped, splashed and mottled with light and dark red and moderately sprinkled with yellowish and brown dots; flesh white, half fine, rather firm, juicy, brisk subacid; quality good. August

EARLY AND SUMMER APPLES, continued

Summer Banana. Introduced and controlled by us. Size medium; color yellow, covered with stripes and splashes of light red and pink; quality fine, with a decided banana flavor. We have fruited this variety for five years and we are much pleased with it. We paid $75 for the original tree and full control of same. August.

Summer Pearmain. Medium to large; roundish conical; dull red stripes on a pale yellowish ground; rich, juicy and one of the best. August.

Early Pennock. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, striped bright red; flesh yellowish white, subacid, good. We have fruited this Apple for several years. It is a large and valuable midsummer Apple.

Large Summer Queen. Large, oblate conical; rich, juicy and fine. August.

Horse. Large; yellow, occasional blush next to sun; oblate conical; subacid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider. August.

Mother. Medium in size; beautifully covered with red, and somewhat striped; flesh rich and fine. A great favorite. One of the best of its season. Last of August and first of September.

Hunge. Large; pale green, with often a brown blush; fine-grained, tender, and juicy. Very popular where known, for, cooking, drying and cider. Late summer and early autumn.

Maiden's Blush. Generally known; rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful; valuable for market. Tree a fine grower; hardy and productive. September.

AUTUMN, or FALL APPLES

Bonum. Medium; roundish oblate; mostly covered with red, sprinkled with white specks on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy, and of very fine quality. It is the standard fall Apple.

Buckingham. Very large, oblate conical; covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. The finest of the large autumn Apples. September and October.

Scotch Red. Best autumn Sweet Apple. Color red all over like Carolina Red June and very much resembles that variety in shape; quality rich and sweet. Originated on the farm of Peter P. McRae in Robeson county, N. C. October.

Rebel. Origin, Virginia. Large size, round; bright, clear red, on yellow ground, covered with a fine bloom; flesh yellowish white; rich, with an agreeable mingling of saccharine and acid. Season in Virginia, September to November.

Bismarck. (Dwarf.) A young and prolific bearer, often bearing at two years old. Fruit large, brilliantly colored, tender, pleasant, subacid. Originated in New Zealand and has been generally tested throughout this country.

BONUM APPLE

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine-grained, juicy; good quality. Early winter in western North Carolina.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium; oblong; rich yellow color; flesh yellow, rich, with a very delicate, fine flavor. Considered the highest in quality of the fall Apples. October to November.

Roxbury Russet (Boston Russet). Large, roundish oblate; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with a good subacid flavor. October to December.

Golden Russet (American). Medium in size; roundish ovate; dull yellow, covered with a thin russet; flesh yellowish,

AUTUMN APPLES, continued

very tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor. October to November.

Farthing's No Bloom. A novelty in the fruit line. A medium-sized striped Apple of good quality. Produces its fruit without showing its bloom, hence its name. An annual bearer, and never gets killed by frost.

Virginia Beauty. Large, conical; red; flesh yellow, rich. Very good. Late fall and early winter.

Gravenstein. Rather large, roundish, slightly oblate; striped and splashed with bright yellow ground; flesh tender, juicy, very rich, subacid, high flavor; productive, handsome. Autumn.

Bietigheimer (Red Bietigheimer). Very large, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, round, oblate; dark yellow, covered with purplish crimson; flesh firm, subacid, good; vigorous grower and free bearer. Autumn. Of German origin.

Mangum (Fall Cheese). Medium, oblate; yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, very tender, crisp, juicy rich and aromatic; very fine; prolific and a compact grower. Season late autumn.

YORK IMPERIAL APPLE (SEE PAGE 11)

WINTER APPLES

We list our winter varieties alphabetically. On page 12 we give three lists of winter Apples: first, those recommended for the cotton-belt; second, those recommended for the middle or Piedmont sections of the South; third, those recommended for the mountain Apple-growing sections of the South.

Arkansaw (Mammoth Black Twig; Paragon). Size, large, roundish, slightly flattened; color a dark mottled, red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, with a mild, pleasant, subacid flavor. Tree a strong grower and abundant bearer. Larger fruit and better tree than Winesap, of which it is a seedling.

Arkansas Beauty. Size large; color beautiful light crimson in shade, darker in sun, with indistinct splashes and stripes over the whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine-grained, whitish, and tinged with red and yellow; flavor rich, subacid. Season, November to January. An enormous bearer.

Albemarle Pippin (Newtown). Large, roundish, ribbed, lopsided, yellowish green becoming yellow when ripe; flesh firm, yellow, subacid, rich and very fine. Where it succeeds it is the finest market Apple known. In Albemarle county, Va., and all similar sections in the foothills and mountains of western North Carolina, it is at home, but it is worthless in the low country. December to January.

Ben Davis. Tree healthy, vigorous, an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, subacid, only fair in quality. Popular on account of its good bearing quality.

Baldwin. An old Northern winter Apple. Large, red; flesh yellow and rich. No good in the South except in the mountains. It succeeds well in Yancey and adjoining counties in North Carolina.

Edwards. Medium; roundish oblate; pale yellow, striped and blushed with red. Its quality is of the best. It is a seedling of the old Hall; has all its good qualities, and is twice the size. January to April.

Fallawater (Tulpahocken). Large; color a smooth shade of dull red on light greenish yellow, a few large, whitish dots; flesh white, fine-grained; a popular Apple in the West; also in the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Fonville. Originated in Alamance county, N. C., many years ago. It is an Apple of real merit, proven by time. Color glistening red, sprinkled with large, white dots; shape oblong; quality high and a splendid keeper. Where it is known it is highly prized as a winter keeping Apple of fine quality and beautiful bright color.

Gano. Similar to Ben Davis, but deeper in color, and better in quality. Tree very hardy and vigorous. A rapid grower. An early, annual and prolific bearer. A valuable late winter Apple.

Gulley. Medium in size; striped and splashed with russet-red, intermingled with white specks over the surface; quality good. This is one of the good winter Apples for middle and eastern North Carolina. A young and prolific bearer.

Hickman. A seedling of Shockley. Valuable for the cotton-belt; color yellow, covered with light red; flesh yellow, of good quality; a good keeper. Tree a good grower. Originated by D. W. Dickinson, of Hickman, Ky., highly endorsed by Prof. Van Deman, who is one of the leading horticulturists of the country.

Ingram. A new Apple from southwest Missouri; a seedling of the old Neverfail; same size; higher colored; a young and prolific bearer. A great improvement over its parent. Clear of rot, keeps till spring, which makes it a fine family and market Apple. Like its parent, it is a late bloomer, consequently rarely misses a crop.

McCuller's Winter. Originated in Wake county, N. C., and is one of the best keepers yet introduced; succeeds well in all eastern North Carolina and in the sand hills of Moore and Harnett counties it seems to be at home. It is peculiarly suited to the eastern half of North Carolina, and similar sections throughout the cotton-belt. Size medium; dark and light red; quality good when fully matured; a very young and extremely prolific bearer. Season January to March.

Pine Stump. Of Pearmain family. Medium size; roundish oblate; color light red, covered with minute white dots; quality fine. It is a hardy and prolific bearer. November to December.

Rawle's Janet (Neverfail). Size above medium, oblate, conic, yellowish, shaded with red and striped with crimson; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, pleasantly subacid. A very old variety. Has been known in North Carolina for sixty years. Season, November to January.

Royal Limbertwig. Very large; pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; rich, juicy and very good. November to February.

Roberson's Winter. Large; striped; splotched with red; of the best quality; resembles York Imperial. Season, November to March. Does best in Piedmont sections.

Reagan. Another fine Arkansas Apple, similar to Gano. It is of the Ben Davis family, but superior to that variety in color and quality. The tree is a good grower and a free annual bearer. Fruit handsome and a good keeper. Said to be identical with Black Ben Davis.

Red Limbertwig (Common Limbertwig). An old variety. Succeeds well in Wilkes and adjoining counties in North Carolina, and in Patrick and adjoining counties in Virginia. Popular in many other sections. Size medium, roundish, dull red on pale yellow ground; flesh greenish yellow. A good keeper.

Stayman's (Stayman's Winesap). Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red, with numerous medium gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild subacid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap, originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper. This Apple is gaining popularity very rapidly.

Springdale. Originated in Arkansas. Size large, slightly oblate; color red, splashed with lighter shades of red and dots; quality good when fully ripe. Keeps all winter and not good to eat before January. Tree a good grower. Succeeds well in most all sections, mountain, Piedmont, and cotton-belt, and keeps well in all.

Shockley. Medium; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, often much covered with red; quality very good. One of the most popular winter Apples south of North Carolina. December to April.

Terry (Terry Winter). Originated in Fulton county, Ga., similar to Yates and of the same family of Apples, which have proven to be so valuable in the cotton-belt of the South, where they ripen late and keep well. Fruit medium in size; flesh yellow and of fine quality. Tree is an upright grower, inclined to overbear, and, for best results, should be kept pruned back and fruit thinned. Color yellow, washed with mixed red, and striped and splashed with crimson.

Winesap. Medium; roundish conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. One of the best for market, dessert, or for general winter use. November to March.

WINTER APPLES, con.

Wolf River. An extra-large, red Apple, striped. We have seen specimens grown in North Carolina that would barely go into a half-gallon tin bucket. Tree very hardy. Those wishing to grow extra-large specimens would do well to plant this variety.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Medium; yellow; good bearer and fine quality. Popular in many sections.

Winter Banana. Originated in Indiana. Color golden yellow, shaded with light red. One of the most beautiful Apples; quality fine. Tree a very early bearer. We have fruited it here and recommend it for Piedmont and mountain sections.

YATES APPLE

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter, by some). Fruit large, nearly round; whitish, shaded with crimson, thinly sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mildly subacid. Very good. Midwinter. One of the best winter Apples for all sections.

Yates. This is of the class of small winter Apples; juicy and extra fine flavor; a prolific bearer; for home use is is the best of its class; also a fine cider Apple and keeps well through the winter, if you can keep the children from them. We have dropped the Bar Seedling, Hall, and Johnson's Red, as the **Yates** fills the bill and is superior to either of them. It originated in Georgia, and succeeds well all through the cotton belt, as well as in the Piedmont sections. It should be more generally planted.

Additional List of Apples

The select list, as given on preceding pages, will insure succession of choice fruit throughout the entire season. In the list below will be found many that are equal to those in the select list, while others are not so well tested and are not so well known, except in certain localities. Only a limited stock of the following varieties grown:

SUMMER APPLES

Alexander's Ice Cream	Lady	Sweet Bough
Early Strawberry	Summer Green Skin	Yellow Sweet June
Large Red and Green Sweet	Summer Queen	

AUTUMN APPLES

Buncombe	English Golden Russet	Hoover, or Baltimore Red
Carter's Blue	Fall Orange	Hargrove
Dutch Buckingham	Fall Pippin	Late, or Autumn Strawberry
Dinwiddie	Gloria Mundi	

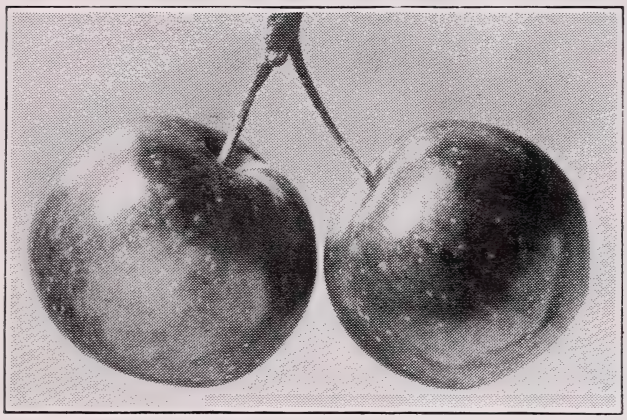
WINTER APPLES

Broadnax	Kernodle's Winter	R. I. Greening
Clark's Pearmain	Lawver	Van Hoy's
Camack's Sweet	Mattamuskeet	Vine Apple
Jonathan	Missouri Pippin	Talman's Sweet
Kinnard's Choice	Nansemond	W. W Pearmain

Western North Carolina and Virginia ought to supply the whole South with Apples. Now is the time to plant the trees.

PRESERVING CRAB APPLES

The following list comprises the best selection of Crab Apples. The trees and fruit are both ornamental and useful. No fruit tree is so handsome as the Crab Apple, with its exquisitely tinted blossoms in the spring and the succeeding fruit in brilliant colors. No home is complete without Crab Apples. Valuable for canning, preserving, jellies and pickling:



SIBERIAN CRAB APPLE

Red Siberian, Yellow Siberian, Queen's Choice, Blushing Maid, Dartmouth, Winter Sweet, Transcendant, Quaker Beauty.

The Siberian is best for pickling and preserving.

Florence Crab. Medium, oblong; striped red and yellow; very beautiful. One of the best Crabs. We highly recommend our patrons to try this; highly recommended everywhere.

CIDER CRAB APPLES

Hew's Virginia Crab. Small: dull red, with white specks; flesh fibrous, with an acid, rough and stringent flavor.

Waugh's Crab. Small; shaded with light red, splashed and striped with deep red next to the sun; flesh juicy, sweet subacid, good.

Jone's Cider. From Richmond county, N. C. Said to make the finest of cider.

Crab Apples make good preserves, cider and vinegar.

APPLES FOR SPECIAL LOCALITIES

Below we give three groups of Apples best suited to the various sections of the South. We take North Carolina for an example; the same rule will apply to other states. It will be noticed that some varieties appear in two or more groups; this is because such varieties succeed in various soils and sections. We do not claim that the lists are perfect; we have made them up from our long experience, and from the experience of others. Parties ordering and knowing of other varieties which do well in their sections should add them to their orders. Parties unacquainted with varieties should request us to make out their orders. Early and summer Apples succeed well throughout all sections of the South, as does the Bonum and many others of the fall varieties.

WINTER VARIETIES BEST SUITED TO EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Arkansas Beauty	Hickman	Stayman's	Winesap
Ben Davis	McCuller's Winter	Springdale	York Imperial
Gully	Mattamuskeet	Shockley	Yates (one of the best)
Fonville	Pine Stump	Terry	

WINTER VARIETIES BEST SUITED TO MIDDLE NORTH CAROLINA

Arkansaw	Fonville	Pine Stump	Winesap
Arkansas Beauty	Gano	Royal Limbertwig	Winter Banana
Ben Davis	Ingram	Springdale	Yates
Edwards	McCuller's Winter	Stayman's	York Imperial

WINTER VARIETIES BEST SUITED TO WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Arkansaw	Baldwin	Royal Limbertwig	Virginia Beauty
Arkansas Beauty	Gano	Reagan	Winesap
Albemarle Pippin	Ingram	Stayman's	York Imperial
Ben Davis			

Following is a splendid list of early, midsummer and fall apples, ripening in succession from June to October. There are many other good varieties not mentioned below:

May (May Yellow)	Carolina Red June	Summer Banana	Buckingham
Early Harvest	Astrachan	Horse	Grimes' Golden
Yellow Transparent	Star	Bonum	

PEACHES

In the South the Peach is the most highly prized fruit, the most luscious, and the easiest to obtain. Every farm, garden and lot has its quota of Peach trees, and where they have even moderate attention, the owner is well repaid. We have given the Peach much of our thought, time and attention. It has been our aim for many years to perfect our list of varieties, and we feel that our list cannot be surpassed anywhere. It should be, and doubtless is, a source of gratification to the Peach-loving public that of recent years so many valuable new varieties have been introduced and are fruiting today throughout the country. Our opportunity for the observation of the Peach has been excellent. For years we have maintained here a test orchard, and we have fully tested all the varieties we offer. Those varieties which do not show up well, we discard.

We grow healthy and hardy Peach trees. Our seed is the best obtainable and comes from the rural mountain districts of western North Carolina, where the destructive Peach tree disease known as "yellows" is unknown. To the best of our information and belief, there has never been a case of "yellows" in North Carolina. We use buds from healthy trees, and are careful to keep our varieties unmixed, so that our patrons will get trees true to name. Peach trees in Nursery here ripen up well and are not soft and green as they are in some sections. Our Peach trees are healthy, hardy, true to name, and come into bearing early.

CULTURE AND CARE OF PEACH TREES. When possible, plant on the highest point on your premises, northern or northwestern exposure; plant 15 to 18 feet apart each way, cut trees back, taking off all the heads and spreading limbs; this will make the tree form a low, spreading head, and in succeeding years, in January or February, shortening in all the previous year's growth. Cultivate soil well, plow deep between rows, not close enough to old trees to damage roots, bark the trees, or break the limbs. Crop with cow-peas, putting in about three rows peas between each row of trees.

BORERS. Go through your orchard in March and where you find gum around the surface, clean away the dirt and, with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument, follow up the borers and remove them; then throw around the tree a small quantity of lime and ashes. This plan, if rigidly enforced, will keep borers down, give you better fruit, and greatly extend the life of the trees.

PEACH BORER WASH. Half-pound tobacco, plug or leaf, cut up fine, boil well in 1½ gallons of water, strain out the liquid and add a pint of salt, and from ¼ to ½ pound of carbolic soap and enough freshly slaked lime to make a thick water.

Application. Early in the spring scrape dirt away from trunk of tree down to top roots, apply with brush the above wash from the top roots to a foot above ground. When dry, replace soil around roots and, should excessive rains during the spring and summer wash it off, it must be renewed at once. The above is a preventive and not kill the borer after it is within the bark,

MAYFLOWER PEACH TREES IN NURSERY ROW

PEACHES, continued

but to prevent the deposit of eggs by the borer-moth during the spring and summer months.

Plums, apricots and nectarines should also have the same treatment. To keep your fruit clear of worms and curculio, allow no fruit to drop and rot in orchard. Keep it picked up clean or allow hogs to run in orchard and eat all fruit that drops. This prevents worms and curculio from appearing the following season as it destroys both worms and eggs.

For information on spraying and kindred subjects, write your State Agricultural Department, or Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletins on spraying.

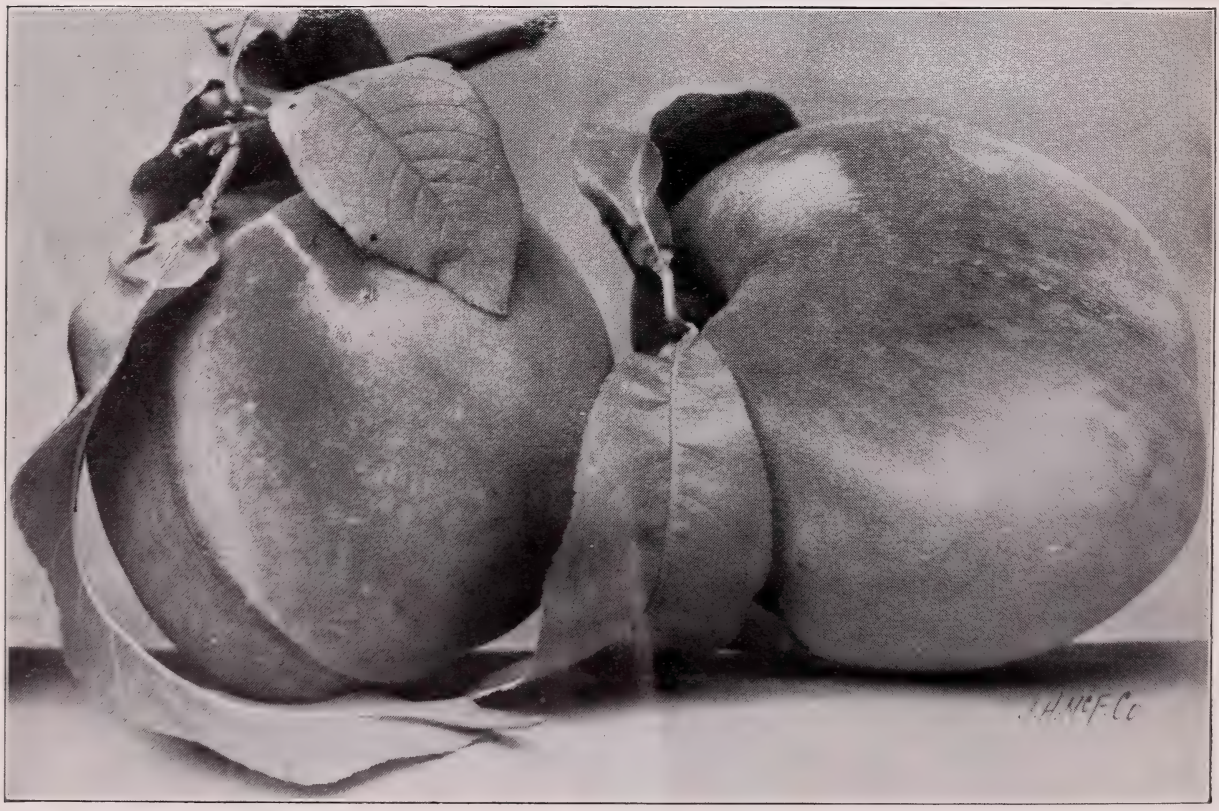
VARIETIES AND DESCRIPTION

Varieties are arranged below in order of ripening period here in middle-western North Carolina. Will ripen one week earlier in eastern North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; two weeks earlier in middle and southern Alabama and Mississippi; about one week later in Virginia; two weeks later in Maryland and Delaware, and four to five weeks later in northern New Jersey and New York.

In the list below, often two or more varieties ripen together. By planting about eighteen varieties, you will have Peaches every week without a break through the entire season from May to October

To those unacquainted with varieties, leave selection of same to us, which, in all cases, will be conscientiously made.

Trees growing in my orchard purchased from J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., it gives me pleasure to state, have given entire satisfaction. Mr. Lindley stands very high in the profession as a nurseryman.—A. M. BOWMAN, Pres., Diamond Orchard Co., Salem, Va.



CAMELIA PEACH (see page 15)

PEACHES, continued

NOTE.—We designate the class of each variety after description, as follows: "f" for freestone, "c" for cling, and "s-c" for semi- or half-clings.

SNEED PEACH

JUNE AND JULY PEACHES

Mayflower. The earliest Peach,—earliest to ripen and the earliest to bear; the latest to bloom. We introduced this Peach in 1902 and have fruited it to our thorough satisfaction for six years. Color, red all over. Fruit medium to large, slightly oblong and pointed; juicy and good. Most of the very early Peaches are lacking in color, while the Mayflower is a beautiful solid red, which makes it sell well on the markets. On account of blooming later than most varieties, thus rarely getting killed by late spring frosts, it sets too much fruit and in order to keep it from overbearing, and to have large fruit, it is **very necessary** to thin this variety. Pull off the young Peaches to three or four inches apart when they are about the size of the end of your finger. We could write two pages on the merits of the Mayflower, but as it is becoming generally known, we deem the above sufficient. First week in June. **s-c.**

Sneed. A valuable early Peach. Size medium to large, quite large when thinned; color greenish white, with a crimson blush, slightly mottled on end. When ripened on tree it is good, and the skin comes off easily with the fingers. Ripens five days after Mayflower. **s-c.**

Victor. Similar to Sneed, three days later, and, by some, liked better. **s-c.**

Alexander (Amsden June). An old variety; fruit medium, quality fair; color bright red; tree hardy and good bearer. June 15–20. **s-c.**

Arp Beauty. Originated in Texas. We fruited it for the first time this year and were well pleased with it. It is the best early yellow Peach we have, valuable for home orchard and market. Fruit medium to large; flesh yellow, and quality best of its season. Ripens three days earlier than Greensboro. Nearly free. **s-c.**

Greensboro. Large, well colored and a heavy bearer. One of the most popular of its season, superior to Alexander, with which it ripens. Flesh white and juicy. **s-c.**

Red Bird Cling. Originated in Texas. Hardy tree, good bearer; fruit brilliantly colored, good quality and a splendid shipper. Valuable. June 15–20. **c.**

Admiral Dewey. A nice yellow Peach, practically a freestone. Subject to rot some seasons in some sections; otherwise, the best Peach of its season. Almost identical with Triumph, with which it ripens, being slightly larger than Triumph, with less fuzz and less rot. June 20–25. **f.**

Triumph. Discarded, as the Dewey supersedes it.

Mamie Ross. This is a good Peach, the best cling of its season. It has been thoroughly tested all over the South, and is planted more freely now than ever before. Large, white, with a beautiful blush; hardy and an immense bearer; a good shipper. July 1–10. **c.**

Carman. The standard market Peach of its season. Size large, well colored. Bears well; good shipper. Originated in Texas and planted all over the South. First half of July. **s-c.**

Camelia. Owned and introduced by us. In size and color, almost identical with Carman, but better in quality. and a better family Peach. Ripens with Carman. Originated in Randolph county, N. C. **s-c.**

NEW PROLIFIC PEACH (SEE PAGE 17)

JUNE AND JULY PEACHES, continued

Waddell. Almost identical with Carman.

Connett's Early. Originated in Guilford county, N. C., many years ago, and largely planted in the South. Fruit large, creamy white with a blush; small seed; quality good. Rather tender for market, but a valuable family sort. Ripens with Carman. Nearly a freestone. Quite free when fully ripe.

Fleitus St. John (Known as May Beauty the far South). Fruit large, roundish; in flesh yellow; quality fine; skin yellow, with dark red cheek. Deserves to be more generally planted. July 15–25. **f.**

Hiley (Early Belle). A seedling of Belle of Georgia, but ten days earlier. Rich creamy white, with fine blush. Valuable. **f.**

Family Favorite. Said to be the finest in quality of its season. Large; white flesh, red cheek; prolific. July 15–25. **f.**

Mountain Rose. Medium, white, mostly covered with red. Flesh white and rich. Perfect freestone.

Lady Ingold. Introduced by us twenty-five years ago. Originated on an adjoining farm. Size, large; skin bright rich reddish yellow; flesh yellow; quality fine. Rather shy bearer of recent years. Ripens with Mountain Rose. **f.**

Early Crawford. A very old variety. Size medium; skin and flesh yellow; high quality. Planted quite extensively north. July 20–25. **f.**

Niagara. A seedling of Early Crawford, larger and more prolific. Originated a few years ago in Niagara county, N. Y. Same season as Early Crawford. Yellow freestone.

Bokara. A hardy Peach of Asiatic origin Succeeds well in the North and does well here. We have fruited it three times and it is one of the best of its season. Fruit large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm and of fine quality. Last half of July. **f.**

Champion. Originated in Illinois. Large round; flavor sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; strikingly handsome; good bearer, hardy bloom is its record. Of Old Mixon family. Last half of July. **f.**

Belle of Georgia. Large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; very prolific bearer. A seedling of Chinese Cling. The standard market variety of its season. July 25–30. **f.**

Chinese Cling. Large; skin transparent cream-color, with marble of red next the

JUNE AND JULY PEACHES, continued

sun; flesh creamy white; very juicy and melting. July 25. **c.**

Stonewall Jackson Cling. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles very closely, but, being so hardy and prolific, it bears three times as much fruit. Ripens at same season as its parent. **c.**

Burke. Very large, roundish oblong; skin pale cream-color, slightly shaded on sunny side with red. Flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and vinous, making one of the largest, best and most showy clingstone Peaches. Last of July. **c.**

Preston Cling. Large. Similar in appearance to Chinese Cling, higher colored and must be of same family, but more hardy and a better grower; ripe just after that variety. A valuable, large, handsome cling of best quality. **c.**

Fitzgerald. One of the hardy Peaches. Originated in Canada, has been satisfactorily tested in Michigan and other western and northern states as well as here. Fruit large, roundish, yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow, quality good. Last of July. **f.**

Seaton's Golden Cling. Originated in Hinds county, Miss. Size medium to large; gold-yellow; fine qality; very prolific. Ripens 10th to 15th of July in Mississippi; last of July here. Those wanting a fine yellow cling for middle of July in Mississippi cannot do better than to plant Seaton's.

Reeve's Favorite. An old variety, often called for. It is a large yellow freestone, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone; juicy, melting with a good, vinous flavor. Ripe latter part of July. **f.**

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER PEACHES

Stump-the-World. Large, nearly round; color blush-red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of midsummer Peaches. Ripe late July and early August. **f.**

Crosby. Medium; orange-yellow, splashed with yellow on sunny side; small seed; high quality; ripens with Elberta. Introduced by J. H. Hale, of Connecticut. Prolific and very hardy bloom. **f.**

Elberta. Large; golden yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree very prolific, and a strong, luxuriant grower. A seedling of the Chinese Cling. Hardy; seems to be free from rot. Ripens first of August. **f.**

New Prolific. A new Peach from Michigan. Very large; prolific; of finest quality; yellow, with a blush; rich, juicy, fine quality; one of the greatest market varieties. We fruited it this year. Fine as Elberta and one week later. **f.**

Old Mixon Free. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, rich, and very fine. Early in August. **f.**

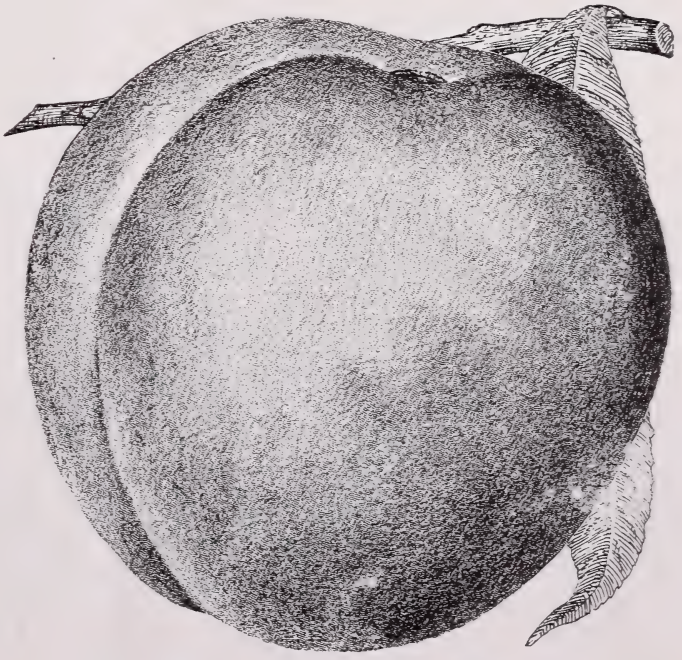
Moore's Favorite. Large; white, with blush to the sun; similar to Old Mixon, but a few days later; flesh white, tender and juicy; very desirable. August. **f.**

Old Mixon Cling. Large; white, with red cheek; rich, juicy and fine. August 15. **c.**

Globe. This variety has golden yellow skin, with a red blush covering half the surface of the Peach; globular; flesh yellow, luscious, and quality best. Very large. Ripens just before Crawford's Late. **f.**

Crawford's Late. Large; yellow, with red cheek; fine quality. Very popular old variety for market or canning purposes. August 10. **f.**

Nina. Originated on the farm of J. C. McNeill, Hinds county, Miss. A big, yellow freestone; ripens about half-way between Elberta and Matthew's Beauty. Fruit large; skin yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow; quality fine; a valuable market and family variety. August 15–20. **f.**



CROTHER'S LATE PEACH (See page 18)

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER PEACHES, continued

Poole's Favorite. A truly remarkable yellow freestone, equal in quality to Crawford's Late, but larger, better bearer, brighter and better color, and ten days later. As a mid-August Peach there is none better for family use or market. Succeeds well throughout the South and West. **f.**

Crother's Late. Large; white flesh, red cheek; best in quality; productive. This is one of the high quality white freestones and should be more generally planted. Last half of August. **f.**

Tippecanoe. Large; yellow, with a red blush; quality very fine. As a canning fruit it stands par excellence. August 20. **c.**

Lyndon Cling. Originated by Dr. L. Lyndon Hobbs, president of Guilford College, North Carolina. After testing this variety thoroughly we unhesitatingly recommend it as the very finest cling Peach that we have any knowledge of; finest in quality and finest in appearance. The flesh is a light yellow, of unusually fine quality; skin bright red on one side, with beautiful yellow on the other side. Fruit very large, handsome, firm. The flesh is brittle and juicy and does not have that strong cling flavor that so many object to. We feel that we cannot too highly recommend this grand new Peach. Owned and controlled by us. Can not be had elsewhere. Last half of August. **c.**

Lee Cling. Originated near Raymond, Miss. Very large white, with a pink blush; similar to Burke Cling, but a month later. A very prolific bearer. The best white cling of its season. Middle August. **c.**

Nettie Corbet. The best of the Indian class of Peaches. Large; dingy yellow; flesh fine-grained, vinous, streaks of red, mingled with yellow. Ripe here last of August. **f.**

Matthew's Beauty. Introduced from Georgia in 1894 and has steadily been gaining favor since. It is one of the best late August yellow freestones. Size, very large; color yellow, with a light blush; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Late August. **f.**

Chair's Choice. Originated in Maryland. Large; yellow, with red cheek next the sun; fine quality. Ripe late in August in middle North Carolina. **f.**

Stephen's Rareripe. Large; white; shaded and mottled with red; white flesh, clear freestone; juicy, vinous and of high quality; hardy; a regular bearer. Very popular North and West. Season, early in September in North Carolina. **f.**

Beer's Smock. Large; yellow; an improved seedling of the old Smock, and is highly prized as a canning, drying and market variety. First week in September. **f**

Gary's Hold-On. Similar to Smock. Said to ripen a few days later. Valuable for late market. Yellow freestone.

Lorentz. An "ironclad" variety, as near frost-proof as a Peach can be. Large, yellow flesh; superior in quality. Valuable for home use and market. September. **f.**

Coleman. Originated near Utica, Miss. Large, yellow freestone, ripening ten days after Smock; similar to that variety. Valuable. **f.**

Klondike. Originated in York county, Pa., Seedling of Old Mixon pollenized with Heath Cling. Tree strong and hardy; fruit large, white, with a blush; quality good; white-fleshed. September. **f.**

Salway. Large, creamy yellow, with a rich crimson-yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. High in quality. Sept. **f.**

Heath Cling. Large, pointed; white; rich, juicy, and fine quality. Succeeds most everywhere. First half of September. **c.**

White English Cling. Similar to Heath Cling, but more roundish and not pointed. Good quality, brittle and juicy. First half of September.

Eaton's Gold. Medium; yellow, with a peculiarly fine apricot flavor; the finest yellow cling for the last half of September. **c.**

Levy's Late, or **Henrietta.** Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, firm, melting, sweet, a little vinous and very good. Last of September. **c.**

Albright's October Cling. Large, white, nearly round; juicy, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens in October, and has keen kept until Christmas, laid away like apples. Sometimes called a winter Peach. Flowers large. **c.**

Bilyeu's October. Large; white flesh, with a lovely rose cheek; very rich, firm and juicy. This is a fine and popular canning and shipping Peach. Early October. **f.**

Stinson's October. This is a valuable cling from Mississippi. Large red; blush; handsome appearance; most excellent quality; keeps well and not subject to rot. It ripens very late and is considered the very best late Peach. It has been seen on the market some seasons as late as the first of November. This Peach should be in every collection. It gives good Peaches of handsome appearance and excellent quality at a time when good Peaches are scarce. This Peach has been fully tested throughout the South for ten years and stands the long, hot summers without damage better than any other very late Peach. **c.**

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEACHES

We grow only the following varieties in limited quantities, but as there is an occasional call for them, we grow a few each year. As they are mostly old varieties, we deem description unnecessary.

Amelia
Bordeaux Cling
Butler's Late
Early Rivers
Early Lemon
Emma
Everbearing
General Greene
Governor Briggs
Hawkin's Winter
Indian Cling
Keyport Red Cling
Lemon Cling
Oklahoma Beauty
Scott's October
Scarboro
Stonewall Jackson Free
Snow Cling
Snow Free
Summer Snow
Sea Eagle
Wonderful

DWARF PEACHES

We grow only a few dwarf Peaches as there is but little demand for them. The following are among the best varieties which we can supply in limited quantities:

Italian Dwarf Peach Van Buren's Golden Dwarf Sleeper's Dwarf

PEACHES FOR THE SOUTH

Below we give a valuable list of Peaches for the South, ripening from the earliest to the latest, in succession and without a break through the whole season. This list has been carefully prepared and we can heartily recommend and guarantee it. These varieties are all described on previous pages. While there are many other good varieties the following list is hard to beat.

Mayflower
Sneed
Arp Beauty
Greensboro
Carman, or Camelia
Fleitus St. John, or Family Favorite
Belle of Georgia
Stonewall Jackson Cling
Elberta
New Prolific
Poole's
Crother's Late
Lyndon Cling
Matthew's Beauty
Heath Cling
Eaton's Gold
Albright's, or
Stinson's October

All of the fruit trees I purchased from you last winter lived except one Elberta Peach. The others are growing beautifully. Two of the Mayflower Peach trees, much to my surprise, had fruit on them, one tree having nine and the other tree having two peaches. They are now ripening and are about two inches in diameter. Got three nice, fully ripe ones today, May 22, and others will be ripe by tomorrow. They are fine Peaches and I am well pleased.—W. A. Wilson, Jr., Wilmington, N. C.

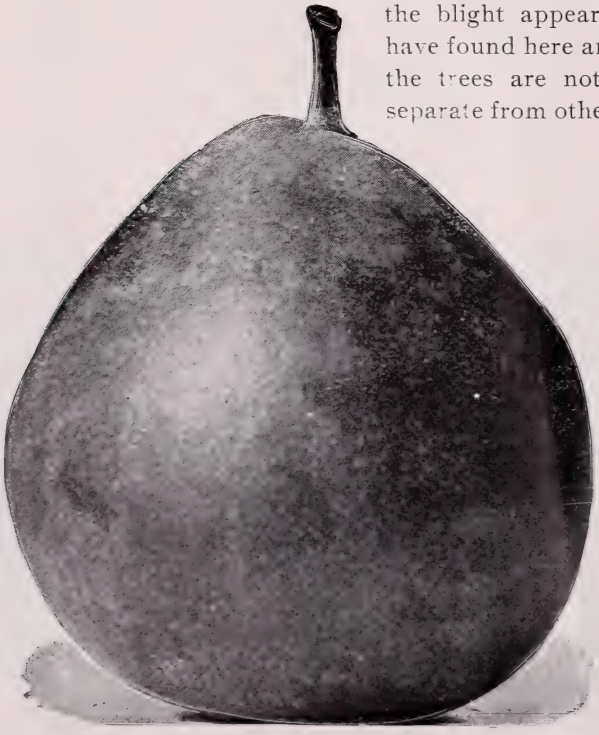
BLOCK OF PEAR TREES

PEARS

Pears do well on a variety of soils—clay loam, sandy, gravelly and red soil. The soil must not be wet, should be drained, if not naturally drained. Standards are more generally planted in the South, but Dwarfs succeed with the proper attention. Dwarfs should be planted deeper than Standards, require better ground and more cultivation, and must be annually pruned. Plant Standards about 20 feet apart; Dwarfs, 10 to 12 feet apart.

PEAR BLIGHT

Blight has been the great drawback to pear culture. The knife is the best remedy. Keep it cut off as fast as it appears. Cut back to 3 or 4 inches below where the twig or limb has blighted. Keep this up from time to time as the blight appears, and you can keep it down. We have found here and there that there is less blight where the trees are not cultivated. Plant your Pear trees separate from other trees and, as soon as they get a good start, say three years old, discontinue cultivation, sow to grass, which keep mowed, apply manure annually as a top-dressing, keep all the blight cut off as described above, burn it, and you will have good success growing Pears. Blight is worse some seasons than others, and is worse where the soil is inclined to be damp.



SECKEL PEAR (SEE PAGE 21)

Some time ago I bought some trees from you and in the lot was one Magnolia Pear tree, which is now bearing. Last year the tree bore a fair crop, and some of the specimens measured 13¾ inches in circumference. I kept two of them through the winter up to April 13, perfectly sound. I think the Magnolia Pear the finest I ever saw for size, beauty, color and taste. What could you sell me 1,000 for?—C. C. BEARDEN, Inman, S. C.

HOW TO RIPEN PEARS; WHEN TO GATHER

Pears must be gathered and ripened in the house; otherwise they are not good to eat. Commence to gather as soon as the early and premature specimens show signs of ripening, leaving on the trees the specimens not yet developed and gather later. Keep the fruit in clean boxes or drawers until ripe, and then you will get quality. If you wish to retard the ripening, keep the fruit in a cool place. Do not pull the Pears too green.

SUMMER PEARS

Koonce. Originated in Illinois and described as the best very early Pear. Ripens one week before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive; handsome, vigorous and upright.

Early Harvest. Tree a strong grower, hardy, and nearly free from blight. Fruit large; yellow, with a showy blush, making it one of the most beautiful Pears. Valuable for market. Last half of June.

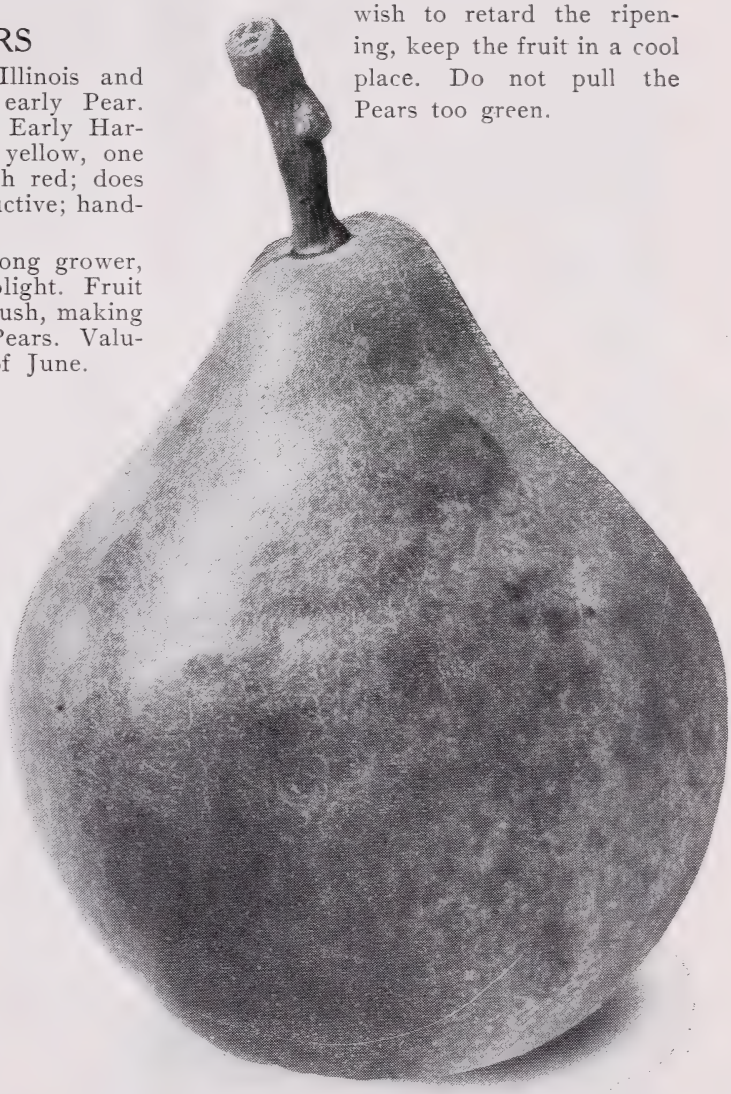
Wilder. Small to medium, bell-shaped; yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender, subacid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer; very productive; good quality, and one of the first to ripen.

Early Green Sugar. Rather below medium; juicy and very good. Very hardy, and bears a heavy crop each year. Blights but little. First week in July.

Kirkland's Seckel. Medium; roundish pyriform; yellow, with red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Early in August.

Rankin. New. Originated on the farm of Col. W. H. Rankin, Guilford county, N. C. Tree a strong grower, hardy, blights but little. Similar to Duchesse and two weeks earlier.

Seckel. Small, short, pear-form; yellowish brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting. August.



KOONCE PEAR

Bartlett. Large, pear-shaped; yellow, rich, juicy and very fine. The most popular variety of its season. Early in August.

Howell. Rather large; roundish pyriform; pale yellow, red cheek; rich, juicy, and very good. Late in August.

Vermont Beauty. An abundant early bearer and one of the hardiest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality.

Belle Lucrative. Medium; pear-shaped; skin pale yellow; rather handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and excellent. Middle of August.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large, pear-shaped; pale green, brown cheek; rich and juicy. Is grown altogether as a dwarf, of which form it is one of the best sorts. End of August.

The Dean. A very large Pear that has been bearing regularly near Oak Ridge, Guilford county, N. C., for more than forty years. In appearance it resembles

SUMMER PEARS, continued

both Bartlett and Duchesse, and is as large as Duchesse and better in quality. Ripens between Bartlett and Duchesse, making a very valuable Pear and of good quality.

Worden-Seckel. A seedling of the Seckel of the same quality, but much larger in size. Upright grower, abundant bearer; ripens a little later than the Seckel. Valuable.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, short Pear-form; pale green and brown; very juicy, rich. Best of the very large Pears. Grown mainly as a dwarf. September.

Prince's St. Germain. Fruit medium in size, pear-shaped, covered with brown russet, dull red next the sun: flesh yellowish white, juicy, melting and sweet. Very prolific bearer. Ripe in September. Tree fine grower. Valuable in the South.

Sheldon. Medium; yellow on a greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting and juicy, with a brisk, vinous flavor; highly perfumed. Productive. September.

Buerre d'Anjou. Rather large; obtuse form; greenish yellow, dull red cheek; rich, melting and buttery. Succeeds best as dwarf. October.

Lawrence. Medium, short, pear-shaped, pale yellow; rich, juicy, and excellent. Early winter.

Easter Buerre. Large, roundish; pale greenish yellow; juicy and excellent. Early winter.

Duchesse de Bordeaux. Medium; yellow, with some russet; rich, juicy and very good. October to November.

Pound. Very large; thick pyriform; pale green; very good for preserving. Keep well through winter.

Alice Payne. Originated near Winston-Salem, N. C., original tree still bearing and over fifty years old. Size medium to large; quality fine, and a fine keeper, specimens having been kept till February. A valuable winter Pear.

Effie Holt. A new Pear from Alamance county, N. C. First introduced by Leven W. Holt. Our attention having been called to this Pear, we went to see it and were so highly pleased with it that we secured from Mr. Holt the sole right to grow and offer trees of same for sale, paying Mr. Holt $150 for the original tree. Large, pear-form, greenish yellow; flesh light yellow, rich and juicy. Very prolific; ripens in the fall and keeps late. Mr. Holt says: "In the year 1895, I had six specimens of this Pear on a plate at the State Fair, the six weighing over six pounds. It is as free from blight as Duchesse and fine in quality; very prolific. Growth of the tree is very healthy and thrifty."

This Pear is far superior to any Pear that succeeds in the South and which ripens late in the fall. We have good fall Pears of the Oriental class, but they do not equal the Effie Holt in quality.

EFFIE HOLT (reduced)

Will you please send me a copy of your latest catalogue on fruit and ornamental trees? The trees bought of you two years ago are the finest I ever saw. They are in fine fix and I think bear a pretty good crop of peaches this year. — Dr. Howard E. Felton, Cartersville, Ga.

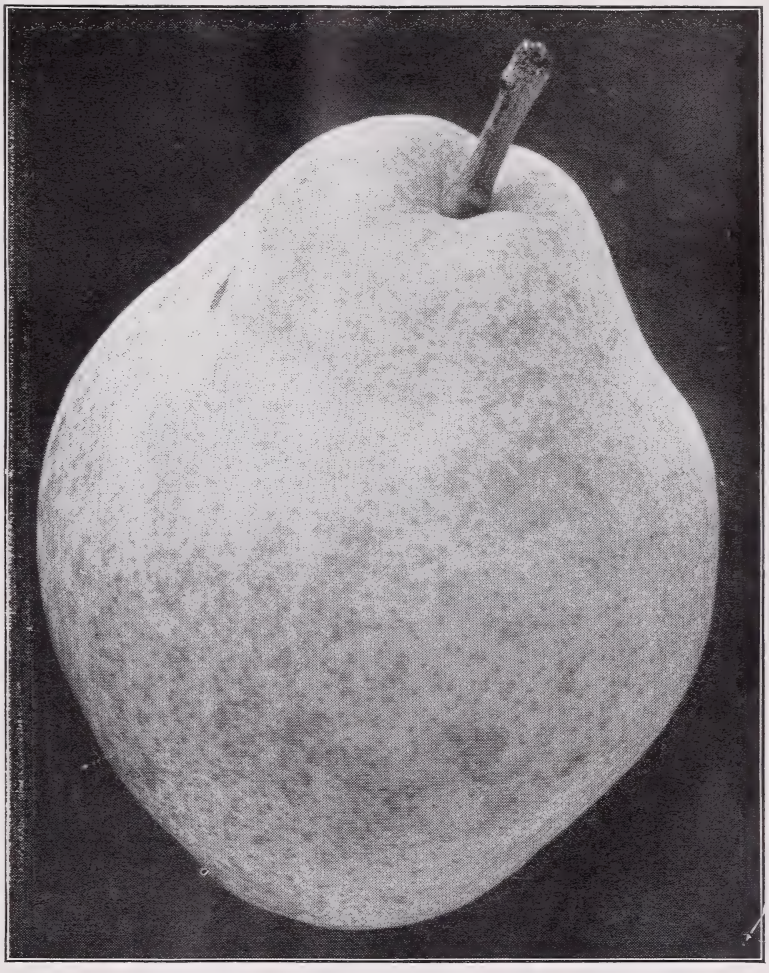
ORIENTAL STRAIN OF PEARS

The most reliable class of Pears for the South. Less subject to blight than any other class. Good growers and productive.

Conkleton. New. From Texas. Growth and fruit similar to Le Conte, hardier in tree, less subject to blight; a young and prolific bearer. Fruit size of Le Conte. better in quality, firmer in texture; a fine shipper; an improvement over its parent, the Le Conte. A valuable new, hard Pear for the South.

Le Conte. Fruit large and fair quality. Young and very prolific bearer; an upright, very straight grower; tree very hardy; and its beautiful fruit and foliage make it quite ornamental. Ripe in September in North Carolina.

Japan Golden Russet. Unusually productive; bears in clusters, commencing to fruit two years after transplanting from the nursery. Valuable for canning. Of strong, luxuriant growth, large, dark green leaves until late in the season, when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson, and with branches bending under their loads of golden russet Pears it is a thing of beauty and an ornament in any lawn or fruit garden. The fruit is of medium size, flat or apple-shaped.



KIEFFER PEAR

Garber. Equally as hardy as the Le Conte or Kieffer; of same class of Pears. The growth and appearance is very much like Kieffer; ripens one month sooner and of better quality.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. A very young and prolific bearer. As near blight-proof as Pear can be called.

Magnolia. Origin south Georgia; large, broad to roundish pyriform; surface smooth, yellowish russet, tinged with brown on the sunny side; dots numerous, irregular; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid; quality good. Valuable for canning and preserving. Season, three or four weeks later than Kieffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower.

BEST DWARF PEARS

The following list can be supplied in either standard or dwarf trees; but when dwarf trees are wanted, order any of the following varieties. No other kinds as dwarfs:

Duchesse, or **Angouleme, Bartlett, Koonce, Seckel, Howell, Japan Golden Russet, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Magnolia Pear.**

EARLY RICHMOND CHERRIES

CHERRIES

We divide our Cherries into two classes: First, the "Hearts and Bigarreaus," or sweet Cherries; second, the "Dukes and Morellos," or sour Cherries. The sweet varieties are the most valuable for eating from hand, while the sour varieties are the best for culinary purposes, such as cooking, canning and preserving. The sweets are large, standard growers, while the sours are rather dwarfish; but, with good attention, they attain to suitable size. The sweets succeed throughout the Piedmont and mountain sections, but are not profitable in the lowlands and cotton-belt of the South. The sours also do well in the Piedmont and mountain sections, and succeed moderately well only in the cotton-belt. Indeed, it could not be said that it is really profitable to plant Cherries in the cotton-belt.

SOILS. The Cherry succeeds in any of our well-drained soils, but attains the greatest perfection in a soil where there is considerable gravel. Cherry trees fail in wet soils.

STOCKS TO BUD CHERRIES ON

For many years, at least for the past fifteen years or more, it has been the practice of most nurserymen to bud their Cherries on imported stocks, known as "Mahaleb" Cherry seedlings. We believe this practice is responsible for our short-lived Cherry trees. Not many sweet Cherry trees planted in the last fifteen years have flourished; they soon die and do not attain the large size that our Cherry trees used to. Sweet Cherries should be grown on our native stocks, known by nurserymen as "mazzard" stocks. We are now growing ours in that way—the good old way. It is a little more expensive, but the trees will live better, longer, and grow to a large size as they used to.

Enclosed please find check in payment of 158 apple trees shipped to L. L. Lawrence October 10. The trees were received promptly, in good condition and were unusually fine.—M. K. LAWRENCE, Tusculum, Tenn.

SELECT LIST OF CHERRIES

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS (Sweet Cherries)

Early Purple. Large; dark purple; very early and prolific. One of the best market varieties. First of May.

Black Tartarian. Large; dark red, nearly black. Ripe middle of May.

Dr. Wiseman. Yellowish, shaded with bright red; resembles Governor Wood. Ripe first of May. A fine Cherry; does well in middle North Carolina and the southern Piedmont section.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow; season middle of May.

Rockport. Dark red; fine size. May 10.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. A light yellow; fine; early in May.

Luellen. A late, large, dark red Cherry from California.

Great Bigarreau. Large; black; very tall grower. Late in May.

Afghanistan. Very large; spreading habit. Late in May.

Napoleon. Large; pale yellow. Early in June.

Turner's Late. Medium; black; prolific. Middle of June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS (Sour Cherries)

May Duke. Rather large; dark red. May 20.

Early Richmond. Medium; red. Middle of May.

Morello (Common). Full medium size; very hardy and prolific. June.

Dye House. Large; red. Early in May.

English Morello. Above medium; very dark red. May 20.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). Similar to Early Richmond, but larger, and about ten days later.

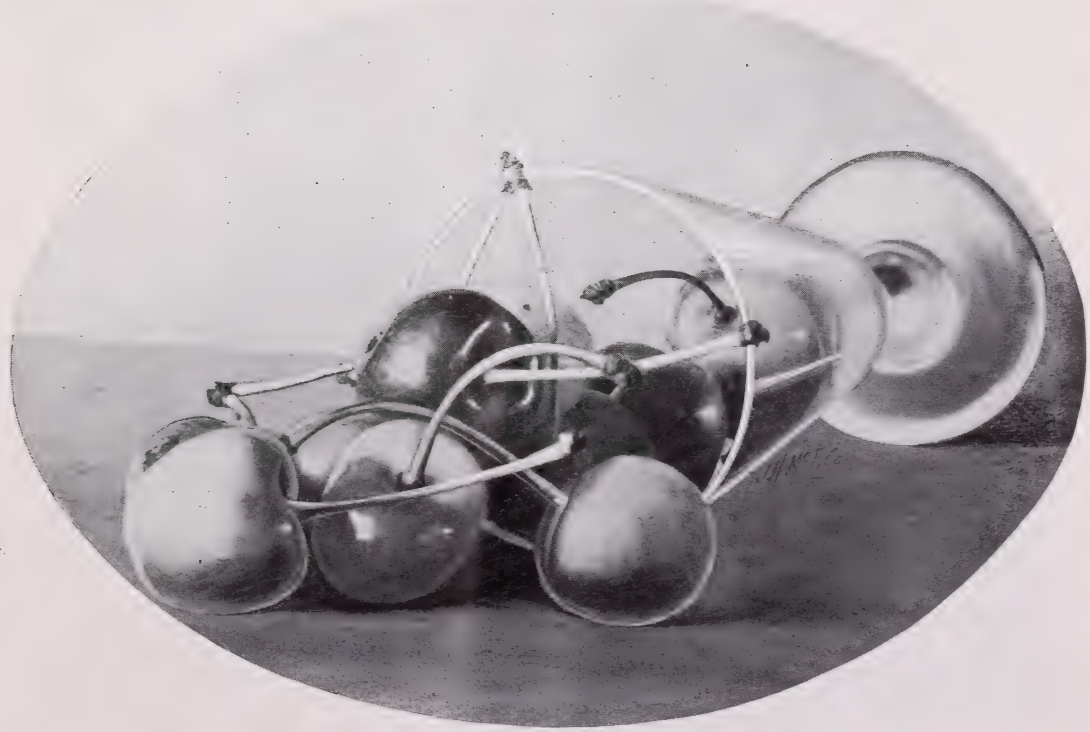
Olivet. Large; red. Middle of May. Fine.

Empress Eugenie. Large; dark red. Middle of May.

Hoke A Duke variety; originated in Pennsylvania. Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark, purplish red; skin thick, tough, resisting rot in wet weather; small stone; flavor subacid, sprightly; quality best. Ripe last of May.

Ostheime. A new Russian variety of the Morello class. Valuable.

Baldwin Cherry. A large, tart Cherry, of the Morello class. Originated in Kansas and has created a furor in that state. Fruit very large and handsome; tree a fine grower and great bearer. This Cherry has attracted more attention than any introduced in recent years, and succeeds where the old Morello does. Ripens two weeks before Morello.



NAPOLEON BIGARREAU CHERRIES

PLUMS

The Plum is a hardy fruit and succeeds wherever the peach does. It succeeds in all of our soils, except a wet one, but reaches its highest perfection where there is considerable clay in the soil, or clay subsoil. The Japanese sorts, and the Damsons, which are planted mostly in the South, should be planted about 15 feet apart. We consider the Plum, especially the leading Japanese varieties, and the Damsons, valuable, and they should be more generally planted.

VARIETIES AND CLASSES OF PLUMS

We divide or list our Plums below in four different classes, as follows: Japanese varieties and crosses; native Plums, or Chickasaw group; peach-leaved group, and the European class of Plums and their seedlings. Chief among these are the Japanese varieties; for the South they are more valuable than all others. Nine-tenths of the Plum trees we sell annually are of the Japanese varieties, consisting mostly of six kinds as follows, which are the leaders; indeed, we do not think it necessary to grow or plant other than these varieties of Plums: **Red June, Abundance, Burbank, Chabot** and **Wickson.** The **Climax** is also a valuable one; large and early. We have been growing and experimenting with Japan Plums as long as any one in this country, and we feel that we have gotten to the bottom of the matter as to best varieties. Our stock of trees is mainly of the above kinds. The others we grow in a limited way, as there is but little demand for them, except Damsons, of which we grow a considerable stock.

LEADING VARIETIES OF JAPANESE PLUMS

These will give you fruit in succession throughout the season.

Red June. Early; ripens with early peaches; medium to large; enormous bearer; color red all over; fruit pointed; flesh yellow and very fine in quality.

Abundance. Medium; roundish; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson, with a bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor. Quality superb. First week in July.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry-red; flesh deep yellow very sweet and agreeable flavor. Tree a vigorous grower, and very prolific. Last half of July.

Chabot. Similar to Abundance, but nearly a month later. Large; yellow ground, nearly covered with crimson; flesh yellow, solid, fine quality. One of the best Japs.

Wickson. Very large; glowing carmine; flesh firm, sugary and delicious. The largest of its class and the best keeper. Mid-August.

RED JUNE PLUM

OTHER JAPAN PLUMS AND AND THEIR CROSSES

America. A cross between Roberson, a Chickasaw variety, and Abundance. Superior to Wild Goose. Fruit large, glossy coral-red; flesh yellow, fair quality; enormously productive. Ripens a few days after Abundance.

Apple Plum. Originated by Luther Burbank. Large, roundish, deep purplish red; flesh blood-red; a good keeper, good quality and valuable. Ripens just before Burbank.

Bartlett Plum. Originated by Luther Burbank. We have fruited it and it is a good one. Quality good, much resembling Bartlett pear. Fruit medium, yellow, mostly covered with crimson; flesh light salmon; good. Middle of Jul.

JAPAN PLUMS, continued

Climax. Originated by Luther Burbank and is his largest Plum. One of the best described under this heading. Very large, heart-shaped; color deep dark red; flesh yellow, quality fine. Ripens with the earliest.

Chalco. Originated by Burbank. Cross between *Prunus Simoni* and Burbank. Tomato-shaped. Color deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, fragrant, good quality; small seed.

Kelsey. One of the largest and best of the Japan Plums, but gets killed badly by late spring frosts, hence is not largely planted. Fruit very large, heart-shaped; color greenish yellow; flesh yellow and of high quality. Pit very small. Middle to last of August.

Normand. A nice yellow Jap. Ripe last of July. Color yellow; flesh yellow and good.

Ogon. The best early yellow Jap. Ripen last half of June. Color golden yellow; flesh yellow, sweet and good. Freestone.

Satsuma. Large; dark purplish red; flesh red, well flavored; quality good. Ripens early in August. Blooms very early.

Prunus Simoni. Large, tomato-shaped; dark red; a Chinese variety; quite a novelty; quality fine; blooms too early.

Shiro. Originated by Burbank. We fruited it this year and think well of it. Large, roundish, light yellow; flesh yellow and high in quality. Tree hardy and productive. One of the best under this heading. Ripe first of July.

Sultan. Originated by Burbank. A cross between Wickson and Satsuma. Size large; color garnet; flesh crimson, fragrant, subacid. Ripens a week before Burbank.

CHICKASAW GROUP

We list only a few of this class. All are similar to Wild Goose, but ripening at different times. Generally known and description unnecessary.

Wild Goose **Roberson** **Clifford**

PEACH-LEAVED GROUP

Improved native seedlings of the old August type. Valuable on account of hardiness and lateness in ripening.

Forest Rose. Beautiful dark red; extremely prolific. Late in August.

Golden Beauty. Beautiful golden yellow; prolific; valuable for canning. September.

Missouri Apricot Plum. Similar to Golden Beauty, but larger. Skin and flesh yellow; good. September.

CHABOT PLUM

World Beater. Similar to Forest Rose. Red; good quality and a sure bearer. We consider it superior to Forest Rose.

A GROUP OF EUROPEAN CLASS OF PLUMS

Valuable and high in quality, but much subject to curculio. On this account they are not largely planted. By allowing hogs to run in the orchard during the ripening period, they eat up all fruit that falls, thus eating the curculio or worms with the fruit, consequently preventing the curculio from depositing its eggs for another season. Chickens and other fowls will also destroy the curculio. In this way this class of plums can be profitably grown.

Bradshaw	**Italian Prune**
Coe's Golden Drop	**Large Blue**
Green Gage	**Reine Claude**
German Prune	**Shipper's Pride**
Holmes' Early Blue	**Tennant Prune**
Imperial Gage	**Yellow Egg**

DAMSONS

A valuable fruit for cooking, canning and preserving. We grow quite a large number of Damson trees as the demand is good.

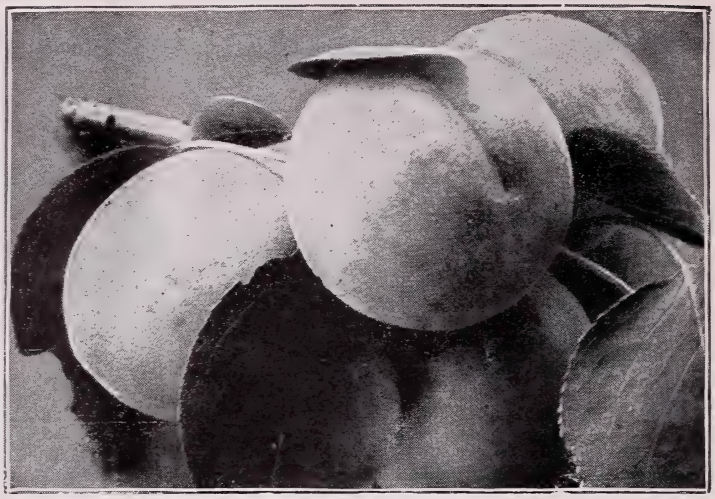
Common Blue Damson **Sweet Damson**
Shropshire Damson

The Japan Walnut trees that I bought of your agent, C. P. Smith, Sr., and planted in the fall of 1898 are now large trees and are covered with many clusters of walnuts, with as many as 8 to 14 walnuts in a cluster. The Japan Dwarf Chestnut bought of you at the same time bore some chestnuts the second year after planting, one peck the third year after planting. I am well pleased with all my trees that came from you.—R. B. LATTIMERE, Utica, Miss.

APRICOTS

One of the best of fruits and highly prized. Where they can be grown there is no fruit of better quality. Unfortunately, it blooms early and is often killed by late spring frosts. In protected and favorable localities it should be generally planted. We grow the most popular varieties:

Early Golden, Hemskirk, Orange, Royal, Turkey.



HARRIS APRICOT

Harris. Recommended for hardiness; large, golden yellow and productive.

Gold Dust. From Japan. Very large; deep, golden yellow and fine in quality.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Succeed best on light, sandy soils and on poor red lands. We catalogue only four varieties which are considered the best.

PERSIMMON

Hyakume. Large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inches; skin light buff-yellow; flesh dark brown, sweet and meaty; not astringent.

Triumph. Of good quality; size medium, tomato-shaped; color yellow, tinged with carmine; very productive; flesh rich golden yellow; astringent until fully ripe, when it is one of the best in flavor.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, conical, pointed; skin smooth, light yellow, changing to bright red at maturity; flesh yellow and quite astringent until fully ripe, when it becomes probably the best of the Japanese Persimmons. Best for market. Prolific, and comes into bearing early.

Zengi. Not so large as others, but one of the most valuable. Roundish oblate; color reddish yellow; flesh dark, being edible when hard; not astringent. Commences to ripen early and continues late.

What prices can you make me on Greensboro Peach trees for November shipment? I sold Greensboro peaches in Charlotte this week at $1.50 peck.—G. E. WOODRUFF, Croft, N. C.

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES

The Mulberry has not been put to many uses, and has not been as extensively used as its merits warrant. The fruit of the best varieties is very good when eaten fresh. Some of the varieties ripen their fruit over a period of several months, which is not true of any other fruit. It can also be used for pies and jellies, and those who have used them say that they are quite good.

The tree is a rapid grower and makes a splendid shade tree, especially around stables and stock-yards.

No better fruit is known for swine and chickens than the Mulberry. Some trees produce as high as ten or twelve bushels of fruit, and, during the long fruiting period, pigs and chickens need little other food. They also grow well in hog pastures and chicken yards, and give excellent shade.

They serve an excellent purpose near cherry trees and on strawberry plantations in attracting birds away from these fruits. As long as there are ripe Mulberries close at hand, the other fruit will suffer very little from birds.

SOILS. No tree will thrive on a greater variety of soils. In fact, it seems to be indifferent as to any kind of soil. The soil need not be rich, must not be too wet, but should be rather moist. Plant about 25 feet apart. No cultivation or pruning is required.

Black English. One of the best; hardy and prolific.

New America. Black; fruit large; quality good; prolific.

Hicks. Not so good in quality as the others, but has been largely planted. Black.

White English. Fruit not so large, but a good bearer and prolific.

QUINCES

This fruit is very desirable for canning and preserving. One quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit will impart a delicious flavor to jellies and preserves. The Quince thrives well on any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and moderately enriched. To avoid rot, do not let the soil become wet or soggy. Keep the ground clean.

VARIETIES:—**Champion, Meeches' Prolific, Orange, Angers.**

NECTARINES

Requires same soil as the Peach and plum. Like the European class of plums, it is subject to curculio and the same treatment is required to keep the curculio down. A perfected Nectarine is one of the most beautiful fruits. We grow the following varieties, which are among the best:

Early Violet **Boston** **Southern Queen** **Kirkman's Mammoth**

Grady. This new Nectarine originated in Bullock county, Ala. In size, almost equal to Elberta peaches; quality very fine; color light red on yellow ground. August.

FIGS

In this location the Fig does well with the proper attention against the cold in winter. South side of a wall or building is best. Protect in winter by wrapping the trees in straw. Remove just after Easter. In eastern North Carolina, middle and eastern South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and similar sections, they thrive in the open without protection. In this section, the **Brown Turkey** is the most reliable bearer. Farther south, all varieties do well. We grow the following varieties:

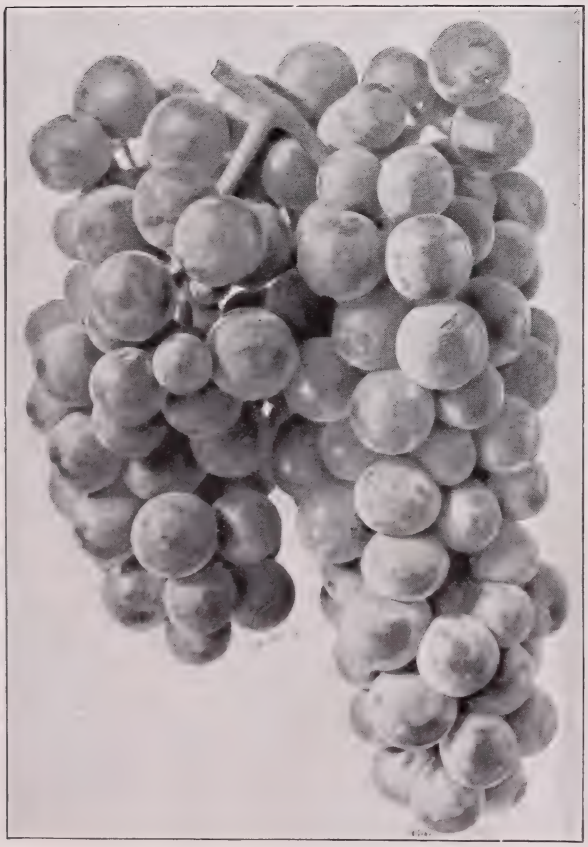
Brown Turkey, Brunswick, Blue Geneva, Ischia, White Celestial, White Marseilles

GRAPES

The Grape is the most beautiful of all fruit and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by every one who has a garden, a yard, or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still yield its graceful bunches and luscious blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to show a few essential points in its successful culture, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best Grape-vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis; stretch the wires, four in number, about 18 inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches. When, however, it is not convenient to make a wire or other trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. The vines are planted 8 feet apart, in a place exposed to the sun and protected from cold winds, if convenient, and are trained to an upright stake. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn. Often a large and uncomely rock may be converted to usefulness and beauty by planting a Grape-vine on its sunny side, and making use of the rock as a trellis.



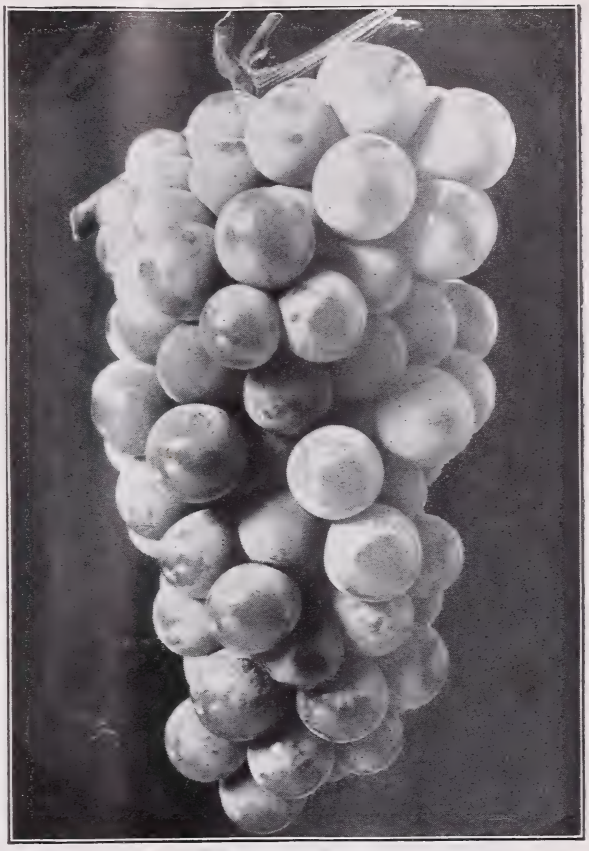
CAMPBELL EARLY GRAPES

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good, strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall, will be from 7 to 10 feet long, and should be cut back to within 4 or 5 feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds off, so that the shoots will be from 10 to 12 inches apart. As these grow train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be

allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched, to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should then be cut back to two buds. The following spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. After the vine has undergone the fall pruning, it may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs to protect it through the winter. Grape-vines should be top-dressed in the spring.

Please send me a catalogue and price of Mayflower Peach trees a thousand. Have you the Smyrna Figs and have you any Quinces? Please send me catalogue soon. I think other parties here will buy from you. Having seen my fruit, they are so much better pleased with it than trees they have bought elsewhere. Reply soon, as I wish to get in my orders early.—E. A. BROWN, Manager, Glenford, Ga.



NIAGARA GRAPE

LIST OF VARIETIES

Brighton. Coppery red; bunches large; berries large and of best quality; ripens early. Vine productive and vigorous.

Campbell's Early. Black; clusters and berries large and perfect; flavor rich and sweet; one of the best; a fine keeper. Vine vigorous and productive. Early.

Concord. Large in bunch and Grape; the most popular old variety; succeeds most everywhere. Medium early.

Catawba. Large bunch; large berries; coppery red; flavor rich and sweet. Late.

Delaware. Small, red; berries small quality much admired, sweet, sugary, vinous, with musky aroma. Vine slender, but grows freely and is hardy. Medium early.

Green Mountain. White; bunches large; berries medium. Valuable early Grape.

Ives. Bunches and berries medium; black; flesh sweet if allowed to hang on vine till fully ripe, which is necessary. Vine hardy and bears well. Medium early.

Iona. Medium; red; bunches large; a fine table Grape in the mountains of the South. Late.

Jefferson. Large; red; one of the best for table and late market.

Lindley. Large; red; a fine table and market variety. Medium late.

Lutie. One of the best for the South for home and local market. Brownish red; bunches and berries large; quality sweet and sugary, and one of the best when allowed to fully ripen. Early.

Moore's Early. Black, with heavy blue bloom; bunches medium, with berries very large and round. Good quality and early.

Martha. White, turning to pale yellow when ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; bunches and berries medium. A little earlier than Concord.

Niagara. The standard white market Grape. Pale green; bunches medium; berries large; flesh tender and sweet. Vine very vigorous, healthy and productive. Midseason.

Norton's. A small black Grape, large bunches; valuable for wine. Late.

Worden. Black; bunches large and handsome; berries large, sweet and lively. Vine thrifty and vigorous; perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Midseason.

Woodruff's Red. Red; medium bunches and berries; good quality. Late.

BULLACE or MUSCADINE CLASS—"SCUPPERNONG FAMILY"

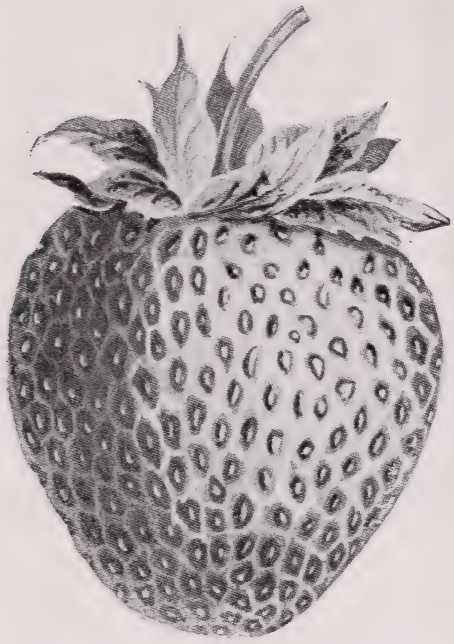
Vitas Rotundifolia

Meisch. Medium; black; sweet. Late August.

White Scuppernong. Large; bunches small; juicy; well known and popular. September.

James. Extra;large berries, often measuring 3½ inches in circumference; black; from three to ten berries on a bunch; better quality than Scuppernong; extremely prolific. Ripe September and October, and often hang on the vines in eastern North Carolina until the last of November.

Flowers. Bunches have from fifteen to twenty-five berries; black, and of sweet, vinous flavor; fully a month later than Scuppernong.



EXCELSIOR STAWBERRY

STRAWBERRIES

One of the most valuable fruits and universally prized. First of the small fruits in April comes the Strawberry, and, by planting a succession, we can have them for a month for the table and for preserving. The Strawberry crop never entirely fails, for if the first blooms are cut off by frost, the second blooms give a fair crop. It has been said that he who fails to provide himself and family with strawberries deprives them of one of the luxuries of life; still they can be cheaply and easily had.

As a market fruit in the South, it is second only to the peach. It is shipped by the car-load—yes, by the train-load—to the northern markets every year. For local sale around our towns and cities it is very profitable.

SOILS and MANURING. Strawberries are successfully grown on various kinds of soils, but it is preferable to grow them on light or sandy lands where it reaches its highest perfection. The land should be at least moderately rich. Stable manure is valuable, but causes more or less weeds. Wood-ashes is good. Commercial fertilizer is good if not too high in ammonia. A commercial fertilizer of 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 per cent potash and 2 or 3 per cent ammonia is best. The fertilizer should be put on at the rate of three or four hundred pounds to the acre.

PLANTING and CULTIVATION. For field culture, plant 15 inches apart in the rows, and rows 3 feet apart; for garden or in beds, plant 15 inches apart each way, with a 2½-ft. walk every third row. It is important to keep your Strawberries clean of grass and weeds; keep this up through the summer. Only shallow cultivation is necessary; this is generally had by removing the weeds and grass. It is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to keep all runners cut off through the season, or else there will be such a matting of plants and runners that you cannot have a good crop the following year. Plant in September, October, November, March or April.

VARIETIES

We list only seven varieties; we could grow and catalogue fifty varieties, but that would not help the matter any. It would only tend to cause confusion. Our list covers the entire season from the earliest to the latest and that is just what you want. After testing many varieties, we grow the cream of the whole lot, as follows:

Excelsior. The standard early variety everywhere, both for market and home consumption. As an early variety there is nothing to compare with it. Plants healthy and productive.

Heflin. Ripens after Excelsior and is the largest berry we grow. Valuable for home use, and the best one to follow the Excelsior.

Climax. A large, firm berry, valuable both for market and home use. It is one of the very best berries, and one of the most productive. In flavor it cannot be surpassed. Early to midseason.

Clyde. This berry is well adapted to the Piedmont section; is an enormous bearer. Large, bright red, delightful flavor.

STRAWBERRIES, continued

Lady Thompson. This is the undisputed best midseason berry, both for home use and market. It succeeds well throughout the country. Good color, good quality, and strong, robust plant. Planted more extensively than any other variety.

Bubach. Large, showy, well colored and fine in quality. Planted quite extensively. This is a pistillate variety, and a staminate (perfect-blooming) variety has to be planted with it.

Gandy. Large, firm, handsome, prolific. Late. The best late variety.

RASPBERRIES

This really valuable fruit follows the strawberry in the spring, and lasts over a period of three weeks or more. It is easy to grow, valuable for home user and local market, and should be generally planted. It requires a good soil and annual manuring. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. After bearing season is over, cut out all old canes, keep clean, and that is all that is necessary to have good fruit every year. Try it. It is the best to tie up plants to stakes or to garden fence.

CUMBERLAND RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert. Most reliable red variety for the South. Plants vigorous and productive.

Miller Red. A newer red variety, valuable in some sections, but not equal to the Cuthbert here.

Golden Queen. The best yellow; a beauty. Plant a few of this variety along with the others.

Gregg. The oldest black variety, and the most generally known Strong grower and good bearer.

BLACKBERRIES

Kansas. Black. A strong, vigorous grower, bearing immense crops. Early and of good quality.

Cumberland. Black. We have fruited this variety; it is early, productive and long season. Size large, and good quality.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows, and rows 6 feet apart. Best to pinch the canes back when they reach 4 feet high. Keep the land light and moderately rich. When the plants are two or three years old, or more, should they become massed

BLACKBERRIES, continued

and too thick, remove a part of same. Valuable for the table and local market.

Early Harvest. One of the earliest; berry medium size and good quality. Prolific.

Erie. Very productive; berries large, coal-black and solid; a good keeper.

Eldorado. Vines vigorous and productive. Berries jet-black, borne in large clusters; sweet and pleasant. Good keeper and shipper.

Lovet's Best. One of the best we have tested. Large, jet-black and very prolific.

Wilson's Early. An old standard variety; large, productive, ripening its fruit early and maturing the crop in a short time, making it valuable for market.

Iceberg. Originated by Luther Burbank of California. A pure white Blackberry and the only successful white ever introduced. Bears well. A great novelty

DEWBERRIES

The Lucretia. The best variety; generally known. Large and prolific. Valuable for home use. Planted largely for market. Superior in quality to the Blackberry and larger. Easily cultivated.

CURRANTS

This fruit comes in partly with the raspberry, but follows for several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain as long on the bunch without injury as the Currant. Set 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate well, mulch heavily, prune the old wood so that each remaining shoot may have room to grow. Manure freely.

Fay's Prolific. One of the best reds, and more largely planted than any other variety.

Black Naples. Valuable for jellies and jams; has a musky odor.

Cherry Red. Large; plant strong; fine for preserving and market.

Red Dutch. Large clusters of large red berries.

White Grape. The best white; berries large; very productive; less acid than the reds. Valuable for table.

North Star. Vigorous growth, very productive. Fruit sweet and rich; a fine dessert fruit; unequaled for jelly. Hardy and bears early.

CURRANTS

GOOSEBERRIES

Require the same cultivation as the currant. Following is a list of the best and tested varieties:

Houghton's Seedling (pale red), **Red Jacket** (deep red), **Downing** (large red), **Smith's White.**

ASPARAGUS

This is one of our most valuable early vegetables. It requires rich, deep loam, but will succeed on a good soil which is naturally well drained. Heavy annual manuring is necessary. For garden culture, plow or dig up your space quite deep, put on a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure, plant 15 to 18 inches apart, cover about 2 inches deep. Keep all weeds and grass out, and apply each winter a heavy top-dressing of manure. Write us for directions for field culture. Varieties: **Palmetto, Conover's, Barr's.**

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS

It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the growing of Pecans in the South is very profitable. A well-cared-for Pecan grove of the right varieties is bound to be a safe and profitable investment. This fact is generally known and cannot be controverted; no one tries to do it. We advise you as an investment to plant a Pecan grove. If your circumstances are such that you cannot, then plant a few trees about your place. We could write pages on the advisability of planting Pecans, but as the fact is so generally recognized, we deem further remarks unnecessary.

STUART PECAN TREE

SEEDLING PECANS are but little planted now, as they are unreliable. Their product cannot be depended upon as being uniform and large, usually being small, more or less inferior in quality, and the nuts selling at low prices. And, besides, budded and grafted kinds we list come into bearing from three to five years, while it takes seedlings from seven to twelve years. The budded and grafted varieties are more expensive to plant, but the cheapest and most profitable in the long run.

SOILS, PLANTING and CULTIVATION. Pecans should be planted 40 to 60 feet apart in good soil. While they will succeed in various soils throughout the South, and will do well on land where the hickory, oak, and other hardwood trees thrive, they reach their highest perfection in growth in deep, rich, loamy soils, such as is found on our creeks and rivers. The richer the land the better the results. Planting season is good in November, December, February and March. Dig holes large, say 3 feet deep and 2 feet wide, pare off all bruised and broken roots. It is believed to be best, and, in fact, necessary, to cut off a part of the tap-root, which causes it to throw out laterals, which are necessary. Half fill the hole with good soil mixed with well-rotted manure, pour in about 2 gallons of water, let settle, then fill up the hole with dry soil.

The land should be kept clean by cultivation. For the first four years or more, grow crops of corn, cotton, peas, etc. Unless the soil is unusually rich, it will be necessary to top-dress under the trees with manure or fertilizer.

This is to certify that we bought a bill of fruit trees from J. Van Lindley Nvrsery Co., represented by Mr. F. P. Bland, which were delivered and planted the fall of 1907, the same were entirely satisfactory. The trees bloomed this spring and one of them had several peaches on it, which is something unusual.—BAGGETT BROS., Wilmington, N. C.

VARIETIES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PECANS

There are many varieties offered—far more than is necessary. We advise planting only a few of the leading standard sorts, such as have been proven by experience to be the best, size, quality, productiveness and thinness of shell considered. Such we offer as described below:

Stuart. Large, averaging forty to fifty to the pound; shell moderately thin; cracking quality good; kernel bright, plump; flavor rich and good. Tree strong, upright, spreading grower and an abundant bearer.

Van Deman. Large, averaging forty-five to fifty-five to the pound; form long; shell moderately thin, cracks easily; quality rich and good. Tree strong, moderately erect, productive.

Moneymaker. Large, roundish, good. Tree a good grower and very productive; one of the earliest to come into bearing.

Frotscher. Large, forty-five to fifty to the pound; shell very thin, but rather poor in quality. Tree a good grower and comes into bearing early.

There are many other well-known varieties, such as Russell, Bolton, Schley and others, but it seems to be the general opinion that there is nothing that will surpass Stuart, Van Deman and Moneymaker.

SEEDLING PECANS. We have a good stock of Pecans grown from selected seed, which can be furnished at less price than the budded and grafted sorts.

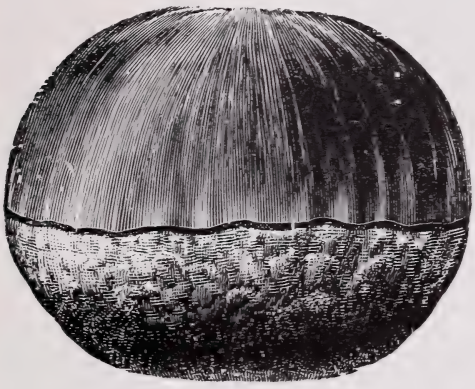
JAPAN CHESTNUTS (see page 37)

RHUBARB (Pie-Plant)

This requires good soil, does well in gardens. Plant 3 feet apart each way and cultivate like any other crop—corn, etc.

BUDDED CHESTNUTS

We grow Budded Chestnuts quite largely. Valuable on account of their large size, early bearing qualities, often bearing at two years of age, and better in quality than the Japan Chestnut. Do well on medium thin land, red or sandy; require no pruning and no cultivation. The nuts should be put in a damp place so they will not dry out.



PARAGON CHESTNUT

Paragon. Of Spanish strain; originated in Pennsylvania; succeeds well in the South; an early and abundant bearer; good quality and valuable. Very large.

Ridgley. Also of Spanish strain; large and productive; quality good; tree hardy and a strong grower.

Italian Chestnut. Grown from seed; large and of good quality; tree an early and abundant bearer; valuable for culinary purposes.

Japan Giant Dwarf Chestnut. Grown from seed. Trees bear very early and abundantly. A valuable novelty for the lawn; very ornamental. Nuts very large and showy. We grow quite a large supply of these trees as the demand is good.

American Sweet Chestnut. Common old variety; well known.

CHINQUEPIN. Dwarf both in tree and nut. Nuts small, round, pointed and black. Quality sweet and good.

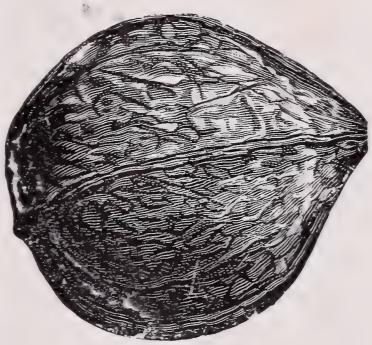
WALNUTS

Black. Common American; generally known. Valuable for timber and nuts.

English. A fine nut; large size; cracks easily; quality fine.

Japan (*Juglans Sieboldii*). Originated in the mountains of Japan and has been extensively planted in the South and are succeeding well. Tree hardy and vigorous grower; valuable for shade as well as nuts. Nuts medium size; shell thick; kernel sweet and good. A young and enormous bearer; bears in clusters.

Japan (*Juglans cordiformis*). Heart-shaped and thinner shell than Sieboldii. If carefully cracked, the kernel will come out whole and is sweet and good. Tree vigorous and healthy, with a good head and makes also a good shade.



JAPAN WALNUT

FILBERTS (Hazelnut). Will grow on most any soil, preferably a damp location.

ALMONDS. We grow two varieties, hard shell and soft shell.

HORSE-RADISH

Will grow on any ground that potatoes will, does well in gardens. For field culture, plant in rows 3 feet apart, and 10 inches apart in rows.

I hope you will be glad to hear from an old customer and friend again. I want some peach trees this coming spring, not such a great amount, but I want your trees. I have never gotten any yet that were as true to name and as free from yellows as yours have been. Please send me prices and the varieties that you will have for spring, and I will place my order very shortly after I hear from you.—ARDIE W. WINTERS, Smithburg, Md.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE

Ornamental Department

There is now a better demand for ornamentals in the South than ever before. The civic pride of the people has become awakened to a remarkable degree, and yet their is still room for greater efforts along this line. We have been trying to meet this increased demand by the propagation, planting and growing of a larger and better stock of ornamentals, consisting of shade trees, flowering shrubs, evergreens, roses, etc. We grow what will grow and thrive in the South. Many failures have been brought about by planting new and untried things, and evergreens and other ornamentals which thrive in the North and similar sections, but which will not stand the long summers of the South. In the main, what we catalogue below has been found suited to the South.

SHADE TREES

MAPLE

Silver-Leaf. The most satisfactory general purpose shade tree for the South, the opinion (?) of the "experts" to the contrary notwithstanding. We want shade trees that will grow, give shade and hold foliage late; that's what the Silver Maple does, and a good specimen of it is ornamental too.

Norway. One of the most beautiful shade and ornamental trees. Foliage deep green, dense. Growing more popular and quite largely planted. Requires a good, strong soil and annual manuring.

Sugar. A well-known native tree, tall and stately, with lovely colored foliage in the fall. A very popular permanent tree.

NORWAY MAPLE

SHADE TREES, continued

MAPLE, continued

Wier's Cut-Leaf. A beautiful tree, cut-leaf form distinct foliage and graceful, drooping habit. Nothing more ornamental for the lawn.

Sycamore. A conspicuous and valuable addition to this useful class of shade trees. Similar to Norway and does not resemble a sycamore.

Schwedler's. A conspicuous and valuable Maple, with reddish or purplish foliage early in the season. Will become popular when known. Introduced from Norway.

Ash-leaved (Box Elder). A rapid-growing tree with foliage resembling that of the ash. Makes a broad, spreading tree and is valuable.

POPLARS

Carolina. The most rapid-growing tree; succeeds everywhere. Makes a quick shade, but has the very undesirable quality of shedding its foliage early. Not desirable for the lawn, but may be planted to advantage on streets or cheap places where a quick shade is the chief desire.

Lombardy. A tall, slender-growing tree; rapid grower; useful in producing attractive effects in many situations.

Volga. A new variety in this country, introduced from Russia. It resembles both the Carolina and the Lombardy, but is superior to either, being more spreading than the Lombardy and holding its foliage much later than the Carolina Poplar. In the fall its foliage takes on a beautiful golden tinge. It is a very rapid grower, and attains to a large size.

Common. (Tulip Tree). Our common native timber Poplar; a rapid grower. Generally known.

LINDEN

American (Basswood). A valuable lawn tree; large leaves, medium grower. Succeeds in almost all soils.

European. Similar to the American, but has smaller leaves. Succeeds well in this country.

BIRCH

Cut-Leaf Weeping. A very popular tree North and in similar climates, but does not succeed in the South.

HORSE-CHESTNUT

Common White-flowering. A fine globe-like tree.

SWEET GUM

A really fine lawn tree, with star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn; corky bark. Generally known and succeeds well in the South.

SHADE TREES, continued

DOGWOOD

Common White. Blooms early in the spring, with red berries in the fall. Makes a valuable and pleasing effect on the lawn.

CATALPA

Bungei. A valuable ornamental tree of rather dwarfish growth; forms an umbrella-shaped top of leaves of a deep green color. Very striking effect.

GINKGO · Maidenhair Tree

A good lawn and street tree; of singular habits, combining the habits of the conifer and deciduous tree with leaves resembling the Maidenhair Fern.

TEXAS UMBRELLA

A great beauty on the lawn, and for lining avenues. We grow ours with single stems which make a round, umbrella-like head. A favorite in the South and largely planted.

PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM

(*Prunus Pissardi*)

One of the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees, as it retains its color throughout the season and holds its foliage very lare. Very ornamental for lawns.

ELM

American. A well-known tree, with beautiful dark green foliage. Makes a handsome appearance on the lawn.

ASH

Mountain. A small tree, smooth bark, bright green leaves and beautiful clusters of brilliant red berries.

Common. The common Ash, with white flowers; tree grows to large size.

Please find enclosed check for $32.70 for nursery stock received. Stock was up to the usual standard and arrived in good condition.—H. O. Cozad, Andrews, N. C.

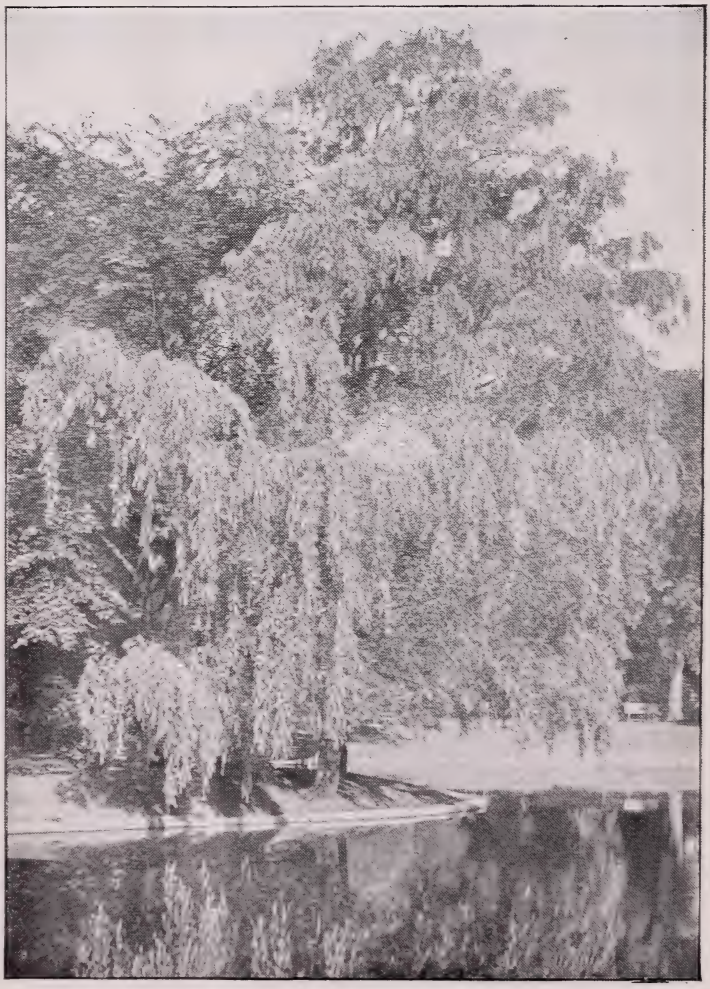
STERCULIA

Japanese Varnish Tree

Introduced from Japan a number of years ago and is just now becoming known in the South. It is of medium growth, spreading; large, long leaves which come out late in the spring and hold on very late. The bark of the tree is green, streaked and veined with a lighter shade of green, making a unique and handsome appearance. Hardy as far north as Maryland. We consider this one of the best and handsomest lawn trees for the South. In midsummer the tree is covered with a beautiful canary-yellow bloom, resembling somewhat the bloom of the white sourwood, except in color. See back cover.

MAGNOLIAS

Grandiflora. Common evergreen Magnolia of the South, with large, handsome white blooms through May and June,



BABYLONIAN WILLOW (SEE PAGE 38)

MAGNOLIAS, continued

which, combined with its large, glossy green leaves which remain on throughout the whole year, makes this the greatest of all the Southern ornamental trees. The tree is usually moderate in size, but in favored locations and rich soils it sometimes measures 20 to 24 inches in diameter of trunk.

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A beautiful and symmetrical, large-leaved shade tree for lawns and avenues.

Soulangeana. Very hardy and one of the most handsome trees in bloom, its large, spreading head sometimes 20 x 25 feet, being a solid mass of thousands of blooms of a rosy pink in bud and pure white when fully expanded, making a flower show that is not excelled by any other tree.

Purpurea. A dwarfish grower, a shrub, being covered in early spring with beautiful purplish pink blooms of large size before the leaves appear.

OAKS

English. Makes a beautiful and symmetrical head, retaining its foliage until removed by winter.

Mossy-Cup, or **Bur.** Makes a fine, large tree, one of the best Oaks. Acorns large, and cups beautifully fringed around the edge.

Pin. One of the fastest-growing Oaks; very popular and largely planted.

WILLOWS

This class of trees is hardy and succeeds generally, preferably in a damp or moist soil. The common weeping Willow is the best and most popular for the South.

Babylonica (Common Weeping Willow). Makes a large weeping tree, the most popular weeping tree for the South.

Kilmarnock, Weeping One of the finer kinds of Willows; makes a fine umbrella head, but not so large as the common weeping described above.

EVERGREENS

Evergreens require careful handling and planting as they are extremely sensitive to injury by drying. After being received, they should not be allowed to dry out before planting. Dip them in a puddle of thin mud, plant very carefully in properly prepared holes, water well all around, and keep watered if the planting is followed by a drought. Be careful not to water while the sun is shining hot, as it will tend to bake the land. The planting and growing of evergreens in the South is not so successful as in the North, and we only catalogue such varieties as are best adapted to the South. Evergreens trans-

EVERGREENS IN WINTER

plant best in the spring. The beauty and cheer to be obtained on the lawn, especially during the winter season, warrants the extensive planting of evergreens. In the South, broad-leaved evergreens, such as the **Magnolia grandiflora** and the **Euonymus** can always be had as they succeed here so well, and good specimens of same can always be had with an ordinary amount of care.

ARBORVITÆ

American. Valuable as a single specimen and also as a hedge. Grows tall, but can be pruned to any sizeor shape.

Hovey's Golden. One of the best of the Goldens, a fine, compact bush, with flat branches. Rather dwarfish.

Chinese Golden. A rather tall-growing kind, not so compact in growth.

Rosedale Hybrid. Originated in Texas. A very compact growth, with fine, soft foliage. A great beauty, but does not transplant well.

Pyramidalis. A valuable, tall-growing variety; very effective.

Globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). Forms a natural globe without any trimming. Does not grow tall.

Peabody's Golden. A valuable sort, of a coppery hue, tipped and shaded with yellow.

Tom Thumb. A very dwarfish grower, with fine, soft foliage. Valuable in situations where small specimens are wanted. Looks well in pots for the window.

SPRUCE

Norway. One of the most popular tall evergreens for single specimens, group and windbreaks.

Colorado Blue. A rare tree from the Rocky mountains, compact grower, with an abundance of foliage of a bluish tint. Not a tall-growing evergreen in this climate

Green. Identical with the Blue Spruce except in color. Much admired.

Hemlock. Makes a tall, graceful tree of great beauty and considered one of the finest evergreens where it succeeds. Does not grow rapidly in the lowlands. Is at home in the mountains.

FIR

Silver. A large, stately evergreen, with rich green foliage, silvery underneath.

Balsam. A pretty evergreen when young, but not so valuable as the Silver Fir.

Nordmann's Silver. Considered one of the rarest and finest evergreens; of a symmetrical habit, forming a perfect pyramid. Foliage a beautiful shiny green, which

GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ

holds its color well throughout the year. A rather slow grower, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet.

JUNIPER

Irish. A small, cylindrical tree, neat and effective in many situations. Very popular for cemetery use.

PINE

White. This is the most imposing of all the Pines. It forms a large, straight tree of great height, with horizontal branches and long glaucous leaves. Very hardy.

Scotch. A very hardy species, with bluish foliage. Makes a grand, stately tree.

CYPRESS

Lawsoniana. One of the handsomest large evergreens for the South. It has elegant drooping branches and very slender, feathery branchlets; tall grower.

EVERGREENS, continued

CEDAR

Deodora. A stately evergreen with feathery branches of a silvery hue. Hardy only in the South

MAGNOLIA

Grandiflora. The most magnificent of all the broad-leaved evergreens, and the queen of all the flowering evergreens. This variety is also described under the head of Magnolias on a previous page.

EUONYMUS

We grow two varieties, the plain green and the variegated. Valuable as single specimens, which can be pruned to almost any shape. The plain green variety makes a fine show with its shiny foliage throughout the winter. Valuable also for ornamental hedge, but, for this purpose, it has largely been superseded by the Amoor River Privet.

BOX

Tree (Boxwood). Valuable for hedges and as single specimens, or for groups. Generally known.

Dwarf. Similar to the above, but more dwarfish. Valuable for low hedges, and edging.

HOLLY

American. A native; rather broad-leaved evergreen, with red berries in winter. Much admired.

English (*Mahonia aquifolium*). Similar to the American in leaf, but more dwarfish, and with yellow flowers. Is really an evergreen flowering shrub.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

Besides the older hedge plants, such as Euonymus and American Arborvitæ, which have been described elsewhere, we grow largely the two varieties of Privet described below. The Amoor River Privet is almost wholly planted in the South, as it is more ornamental and holds its foliage the year round. See descriptions below. Make valuable single specimens.

LIGUSTRUM

Ovalifolium (California Privet). Fine for hedging, and is a beauty as a single specimen, making a fine shrub for the lawn. Half evergreen; holds its beautiful foliage until late in the winter. Blooms.

Amurense (Amoor River Privet). The best evergreen hedge plant; holds its bright green color both summer and winter. Somewhat of a dwarfish nature, but in one year makes a splendid evergreen hedge, which is an ornament to any place, great or small. It is one of the most popular ornamental hedge plants South. Has stood cold of 20 degrees below zero without injury. Where a hedge is wanted to stay green all winter, plant the Amoor River Privet. Blooms in the spring.

HEDGE OF AMOOR RIVER PRIVET

SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI

HARDY ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS

ALTHÆAS

Following is a good list of varieties, valuable as single specimens, screens and hedges.

Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white; double.

Totus alba (Snowdrift). A pure white; single.

Rubis. Clear red; single.

Carnea plena. Double white, with crimson center.

Amaranthus. Rich purple; fine; double.

Duchesse de Brabant. Deep crimson.

Cœlestis. A bright clear violet.

Meehanii (New Variegated-leaved Althæa). The best of the variegated class; a strong grower and free bloomer from June to autumn. Flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter; color lavender-sheen, purple-blotched.

Seedlings. Assorted colors.

DEUTZIAS

Gracilis. Pure white; flowers freely. Dwarfish.

Fortunei. Double, white, tinted rose.

Crenata flore plena. A large-growing variety; large, double flowers, white, margined with pink. Blooms rather late and remains in bloom some time.

Pride of Rochester. Large double white flowers, back of petals being rose-tinted. Vigorous grower, early bloomer; excellent.

LILACS

Common White. Strong grower.

Common Purple. Same as common white, but purple flowers.

BUDDED LILACS

Charles X. Reddish purple; strong grower.

Marie Legraye. Pure white.

Persica alba. Delicate white, shaded with purple. Exquisite.

SPIRÆAS

Van Houttei. The greatest of all Spireas; When in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom; foliage hardy, showing under the great profusion of flowers.

Anthony Waterer. A new crimson-flowered variety, one of the most beautiful of dwarf-flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered the whole growing season with large numbers of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes, and also makes a fine pot-plant for house decoration. Hardy.

Japonica. Very much like the Anthony Waterer, but flowers are a rosy purple.

Aurea (Golden-leaved Syringa). Yellowish white flowers, with golden-edged leaves. Very pretty, late-flowering shrub.

WEIGELA

Weigelas are among the best flowering shrubs; their foliage is beautiful and the flowers are produced in great profusion and colors.

Candida. Pure white flowers.
Floribunda. Pink.
Rosea nana variegata. Variegated leaf, pink flowers.
Hortensis. Deep rose.
Van Houttei. Deep crimson; very profuse bloomer.
Rosea. Beautiful rose-color.

BENGOUME APRICOT

Earliest to bloom, forming a mass of flowers in early February. Valuable for the lawn. Grows to good size. Occasionally fruits in favored sections. Fruit large and delicious. Introduced from Japan.

CRAPE MYRTLE

The most popular midsummer flowering shrub for the South. A strong grower, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet and forming a fine head which is a mass of fine, crape-like pink flowers, holding on for several weeks.

LILAC, CHARLES X (See page 41)

JAPAN SNOWBALL

Improved variety, very profuse bloomer; snow-white flowers. Hardy.

PEACH

Double-flowering. Of dwarfish habit; blooms in February, making a handsome show. Two varieties,—white and red.

SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER (See page 41)

HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub)

A unique shrub, growing about 6 feet high. This is the old-fashioned shrub.

RHUS

Cotinus (Smoke Tree). A tall shrub, producing curious, hair-like flowers, resembling mist. Very desirable.

FORSYTHIA

Viridissima. Bright yellow flowers in profusion very early in the spring. Generally known.

YUCCA

Filamentosa (Palm Lily, so-called). This is one of the most elegant plants for the decoration of gardens. Its foliage is evergreen, and tropical in appearance. The pure white and fragrant flowers are produced on stout stems four feet high, rising from the midst of the foliage. The plant is a profuse bloomer in August and very distinguished in its appearance.

HONEYSUCKLE

Chinese Winter-blooming. Blooms freely in February before the leaves appear. Sweet-scented.

WEIGELA ROSEA (see page 45)

TUBEROSE BULBS

Strong, selected bulbs. Plant in the fall or spring. Produce long spikes of sweet-scented white flowers the following summer.

HYDRANGEA

Grandiflora. This is one of the best flowering shrubs, producing large, long, pendant, white flowers, 6 inches in diameter, in summer and autumn.

CYDONIA

Japonica (Japan Quince). This beautiful shrub has bright crimson flowers early in the spring.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA

VINES AND CREEPERS

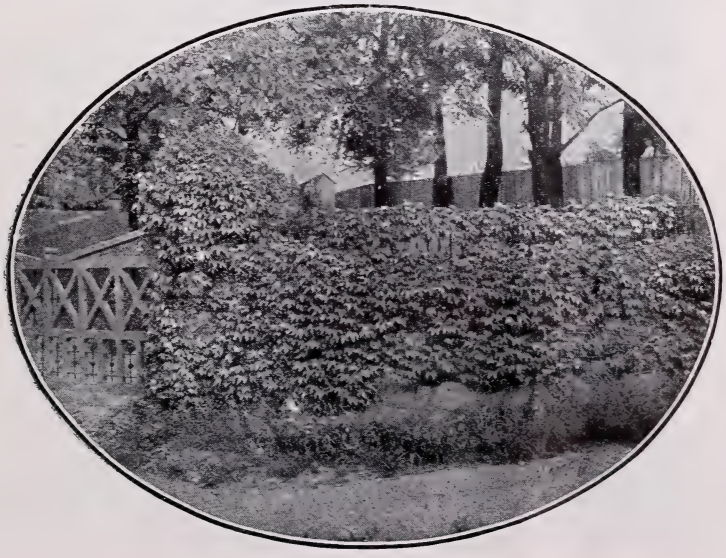
ENGLISH IVY

A hardy evergreen vine, useful for climbing brick and stone walls, chimneys, etc. Dark green leaves.

AMPELOPSIS

Veitchii (Japan Ivy). One of the best for quickly covering wall and buildings. Requires rich soil. Leaves small, green, turning red in the autumn.

Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A rapid grower; valuable for porches and similar situations, making a quicker sun screen than any other of its class. Leaves large, shedding late in the fall.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

WISTARIA

Purple. Rapid grower, long, pendant flowers.

White. Same as above, but flowers white.

CLEMATIS

The most showy of the blooming climbing vines. Require rich soil and annual manuring. They do not make much show the first year after planting, but, with careful handling, they make a fine show. There are many varieties; we catalogue the four leading sorts in an assortment of colors.

Jackmani. Large, purple flowers; the best purple. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frosts.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Large red flowers; the best of its color.

Henryi. Large white flowers; the best white.

Paniculata grandiflora. Small, white flowers. An excellent Clematis of rapid growth; valuable for covering arbors, trellises, and porches. Foliage glossy green; flowers white, borne in long, slender clusters, covering the plant in a mass of bloom in midsummer. Delightfully fragrant.

ROSES

We grow large quantities of Rose plants, mostly of the everblooming Tea class, which are mostly wanted in the South. While there are hundreds of varieties, many of them similar, and by carefully testing a great many varieties, we catalogue the best of the different colors—the cream of the whole lot. As new and valuable varieties are introduced, we add them to our collection, provided they have real merit. Our plants are strong, field-grown, and, as they bloom all summer before shipping them out, we have an almost daily opportunity to watch them and see that they are unmixed and true to name. Roses require good loose soil and should be kept clean of grass and weeds, and never let the ground become hard and baked.

Alliance Franco-Russe. Yellow Tea. In warm weather the color is yellow, shading to salmon. In the cool, fall nights, comes pink; always pretty. A fine Tea Rose.

Aurora. New. Hybrid Tea. The color is light pink. A very pleasing shade. This is a grand variety; fine for outdoor culture. One of the best of the light pinks; good grower.

Agrippina. Fiery red; good size and form; profuse-flowering.

Bridesmaid. Bright pink; large and fine.

Bride. White; fine buds a hardy Rose.

Bon Silene. Rose and carmine; large, fine Rose.

Baby Rambler. Flowers like Crimson Rambler except in larger clusters. The Baby Rambler is a dwarf bush Rose, and a true everbloomer, blooming constantly and heavily from May until November. A fine bedder.

Cochet, White Maman. Tea. The flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full, pure, clear, snowy white throughout when grown under glass; when grown out-of-doors it pinks like Bride, but the pink only adds to its beauty, and it is delightfully tea-scented. It is by far the finest and most reliable bedding Rose yet produced. Any one can have the very finest Roses for cutting all summer and autumn by planting a few plants of it. It is, without doubt, the largest Rose, both in bud and flower of its class. Very strong grower

Cochet, Pink Maman. Tea. No finer Rose than this. The color is a deep, rosy pink, the inner side of the petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. We pronounce this the finest Rose by far that has been introduced

MAMAN COCHET ROSES

ROSES, continued

from France. No Rose surpasses it in vigorous growth and in the immense size of its buds and flowers. Indeed, nothing in the Tea family approaches it in size except White Maman Cochet. This Rose is planted by florists everywhere. For summer cut-flowers, it is a wonder. Deliciously fragrant.

Cochet, Yellow. Tea. The color is a good sulphur-yellow on first opening, changing to a delightful rose-color as the flower gets age, when it takes on this rose shade. Blooms very large, perfectly double, splendid form, and freely produced. It has every quality necessary to make the ideal yellow bedder, ranking with the White and Pink Cochets in value as a summer Rose.

Catherine Mermet. Clear flesh-color; large, full; a fine Rose.

Coquette des Alpes. White, pink shade; hardy; constant bloomer.

Cornelia Cook. Creamy white; hardy.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha cross; light color, blush center; a prodigious bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. This is the best yellow to date. Buds and bloom both very double and of large size, color deep golden yellow. It blooms freely and every flower is a gem.

Homer. Rose with salmon center; constant bloomer. Very old variety.

Helen Gould. One of the best red Roses; strong grower; free bloomer; very large flowers; color warm, rosy crimson.

Isabella Sprunt. Lemon-yellow; large, full, hardy; good bloomer; good grower.

Kaiserine. An extra-fine white variety; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form and it continues beautiful even when fully expanded. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free-flowering, blooming at every shoot. Good grower.

La Pactole. Sulphur-yellow; good bloomer; fine rose.

La France. Rosy, delicate pink; very fragrant. A rather weak grower.

Madame Camille. Rosy flesh, shaded Salmon, rose, and carmine.

Marie Guillot. Pure white; large, full; free bloomer. One of the best whites.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. Color dark pink, as Papa Gontier, but a better Rose; beautiful when fully expanded and keeps well. Blooms large, full and double, borne on long, stiff stems. A very strong grower and free bloomer. Excellent.

Madame Testout. Bright rose-color; large and free bloomer. Beautiful in bud. Shatters when open.

BABY RAMBLER

Madame Lombard. In bud and bloom it is a lovely, pure pink, changing, when older and fully expanded, to a rosy bronze. A free bloomer, large flowers; very strong grower. We consider it one of the best.

Meteor. One of the best everblooming red teas; dark velvety red; hardy; a constant bloomer.

Mosella, or **Yellow Clothilde Soupert.** A Tea Polyantha Rose, much like white Clothilde, only the flowers are yellow; produces large clusters of medium-sized yellow flowers; a hardy and very satisfactory everblooming Rose for this section.

Papa Gontier. Dark crimson; broad petals; beautiful buds; a fine variety.

Perle des Jardins. Golden yellow; of very free-blooming habit, and very popular. Weak grower. The Etoile de Lyon is a better Rose.

Pink Daily. First of the season and last in bloom in early winter; a constant bloomer; a grand bedder.

Queen. Pure white; free bloomer; a good Rose.

MARECHAL NIEL ROSES

ROSES, continued

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Clear flesh-color; large; prolific.

Safrano. Apricot-yellow; fine form; splendid old Rose. Good grower.

White La France. Nearly white; otherwise like old La France. Very weak grower.

CLIMBING, or PILLAR ROSES

Hardy in all the South

Marechal Niel. Golden yellow, lovely buds; the most popular Rose South.

Crimson Rambler. Blooms in great clusters of bright crimson; the great climbing Rose of the present day.

Climbing Perle. Golden yellow; profuse bloomer; valuable South.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (Mrs. Robert Peary). This is the first white climbing everblooming Rose ever brought to notice; a sport from the Dwarf Kaiserin; flowers exactly the same; hardy all through the South; a strong grower and good bloomer.

Empress of China. Dark pink; a constant, profuse bloomer.

Gloire de Dijon. Rich creamy white; large, fine form.

Golden Chain. Deep saffron; strong climber.

James Sprunt. Velvety crimson; very double; fine bloomer.

Lamarque. White; a fine pillar Rose for the South.

Reine Marie Henriette. Red; full, well formed; a fine Rose.

Dorothy Perkins. Similar to Crimson Rambler, but pink instead of red. A strong, climbing Rose, free bloomer, often fifty to sixty blooms on a small branch. A valuable companion to Crimson Rambler.

Frances E. Willard. Similar to Climbing Kaiserin, but a much stronger climber and more beautiful white blooms, perfect in form. Proved to be the strongest grower at our place the past season. It is the "white ribbon" Rose for the thousands of white ribboners throughout the land.

Pillar of Gold. Climbing Tea. New The most vigorous climber in this section, producing large, double buds and flowers of perfect form. Color rosy pink, base of petals yellow, a free bloomer and an extra-fine Rose in every detail. Originated in South Carolina.

Gainesboro. Flowers very large, delicately tinted flesh, almost white. Very highly recommended, but does not do as well here as Climbing Kaiserin.

Yours of the 30th to hand, but on account of absence was not attended to until today. Enclose find my check to cover amount. Was an oversight or would have checked before this. Am glad to say that all trees are alive and seemingly doing O. K. Shall be in the market this fall for more, also 1,000 raspberry plants, etc.—J. F. BRUNS, Greenville, S. C.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class of Roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of Rose beds, hedge, and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties are desired. They are not perpetual bloomers, though many of them yield a fair second crop in the autumn, especially if judiciously pruned. This classgives general satisfaction, because of the brilliant colors and large size of its flowers, and the entire permanence of the plants.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES

American Beauty. Deep, rich rose; extremely large; full; grand.

Alfred Colomb. Carmine crimson; large, full, fine globular form.

General Washington. Brilliant, rosy carmine; strong grower.

General Jacqueminot. Rich, velvet scarlet; large; fine bloomer.

John Hopper. Bright rose, carmine center; large; full.

Louis Van Houtte. Rich crimson, shaded with maroon—indeed, almost black; might be called a "black-red."

Mrs. Cleveland. Delicate flesh-color; cup-shaped; very fine.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine; large; full; extra fine.

Mad. Plantier. Fine white; strong grower; profuse bloomer in its season.

Mad. Mason. Bright crimson; strong grower; large.

Magna Charta. Pink; large; vigorous.

Paul Neyron. Bright pink; large; full; grand.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark velvety crimson; darkest of the hybrids.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright crimson; large, well formed; a splendid Rose. Similar to American Beauty and a better outdoor Rose.

Our Mayflower peach of only two years' growth created much admiration, especially this season, being an off years for fruit with us; yet the trees had beautiful, perfectly sound, ripe peaches upon it May 20. We were much pleased with same and wish more of the stock. Please send us your new catalogue.—MOORE SUPPLY HOUSE, Raeford, N. C.

CLIMBING PRAIRIE ROSES

Roses of this class are valuable for training on trellises and arbors, covering verandas and buildings. Rapid growers and produce great quantities of bloom once a year.

Tennessee Belle. Flowers bright pink.

Prairie Queen. Flowers very large and of peculiar, globular form; bright, rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush.

Russell's Cottage. Dark crimson; double.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Flowers in large clusters.

MOSS ROSES

Hortense Vernet. Rosy carmine.

Comtesse de Murinais. White, double.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white.

Luxembourg. Bright crimson-scarlet.

BANKSIA ROSES

Alba (White Banksia). Same as the Yellow Banksia, except the flowers are white.

Lutea (Yellow Banksia). Clusters of diminutive but exquisitely beautiful yellow flowers. The Banksia is entirely hardy in the South, where it is one of the most satisfactory climbers. It is as strong and rampant as the native Cherokee Rose, but does not throw up suckers like the latter; the foliage, which bears little resemblance to that of other Roses, is striking and exceptionally handsome. In spring it is a mass of yellow bloom.

Mammoth. Habits the same as Yellow Banksia, only it has no thorns; blooms in clusters, like apple blossoms, but color soft yellow. Unlike any other Rose; a novelty that will please every one; the finest pillar Rose; strong grower; a great beauty in shade or sun.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE WHERE PLANTED VARIOUS DISTANCES APART

Proper distance apart of the different trees and vines has been given under their respective heads on previous pages.

1 foot apart each way	43,560	12 feet apart each way	302
2 feet apart each way	10,890	13 feet apart each way	257
3 feet apart each way	4,840	14 feet apart each way	222
4 feet apart each way	2,722	15 feet apart each way	193
5 feet apart each way	1,742	16 feet apart each way	170
6 feet apart each way	1,210	17 feet apart each way	150
7 feet apart each way	888	18 feet apart each way	134
8 feet apart each way	680	19 feet apart each way	120
9 feet apart each way	537	20 feet apart each way	108
10 feet apart each way	435	25 feet apart each way	69
11 feet apart each way	360	30 feet apart each way	48

If it is desired to plant a certain number of feet apart in the rows, and have the rows a different number of feet apart, then multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance apart the plants are in the rows, the product of which divided into 43,560 will give the number of trees, etc., required per acre.

Will you please send me price list of your Apple trees? Eleven years ago we purchased 500 fruit trees from your nursery, and they proved to be such good trees that I wish to get your prices before placing order elsewhere, as I desire to give you the order in preference to others, providing you have the varieties I want.—E. P. DAVIDSON, New Glasgow, Va.

My Peach trees received in good condition, for which I am much obliged, and a nicer lot of trees I could not wish. This is the third lot of trees I have received from you, fifty each, and not a sorry tree in the lot. The first lot, received two years ago, bore fruit last year, and as fine Peaches as I ever saw.—B. HENDRICKS, Vienna, N. C.

We are again in the market for fruit trees; want from one to two hundred trees, mostly Apple and Peach trees. Please give us a list that you can recommend and make prices,

The trees bought of you four years ago bore their first full crop this year, and to say that we are satisfied in not saying enough. We are pleased—highly pleased. It is impossible to describe their beauty and quality. Our Peaches were as fine as any agent ever had in his plate book; not a single specimen, mind you, but the entire crop. They sold themselves; we simply had to haul them to market. Our crop averaged us $2 per bushel, and some of the trees bore four bushels to the tree.—E. E. PERRY & SON, Easley, S. C.

Index and Price-List

Prices below are for first-class stock and apply on all retail orders. Where trees and plants are wanted in larger quantities, or smaller stock is wanted, give us list of same and prices on such will be quoted by mail.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Page		Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6	**Apples**	$0 15	$1 50	$6 00	$10 00
	Banana Apples and Preserving Crabs	25	2 00		
28	**Apricots**	30	2 50		
34	**Asparagus Roots**			50	1 00
37	**Almonds**	35	3 00		
33	**Blackberries**	10	50	1 50	2 50
24	**Cherries**	40	3 50		
34	**Currants**	10	75	3 50	7 00
37	**Chestnuts,** Japan and American	40	3 50		
	Paragon and Ridgely (budded)	50	4 50		
34	**Dewberries**	10	50	1 25	2 00
37	**Filberts** (Hazelnut)	40	3 00		
29	**Figs**	30	2 50		
30	**Grapes,** all except named below	15	1 25	4 00	7 50
	Campbell's Early, Jefferson, Lutie, Scuppernong, James, Meische and Flowers	25	2 00		
	Green Mountain	50	4 50		
34	**Gooseberries**	15	1 50		
37	**Horse-Radish Roots**		40	1 00	
29	**Mulberries**	35	2 50	10 00	
29	**Nectarines**	25	2 00		
13	**Peaches**	15	1 25	4 50	7 50
	Mayflower, Arp Beauty, Red Bird, Lyndon Cling and Stinson's October	25	2 00	7 50	12 00

CUTHBERT RASPBERRIES

FRUIT DEPARTMENT, continued

Page		Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
20	**Pears,** except named below	$0 40	$3 00		
	Kieffer, Garber and Le Conte	30	2 50	$10 00	$16 00
	Effie Holt and Rankin	50	4 00		
26	**Plums and Damsons**	30	2 50	10 00	16 00
28	**Persimmons,** Japanese	40	3 50		
35	**Pecans,** Budded and Grafted	1 00	7 50	30 00	60 00
	Seedlings	35	2 50	10 00	20 00
29	**Quinces**	35	3 00		
33	**Raspberries**		50	1 25	2 00
36	**Rhubarb** (Pie Plant)	15	1 25		
32	**Strawberries,** Strong Plants			50	75
37	**Walnuts,** Japan varieties	40	3 00	12 50	20 00
	English and American	50	4 00		

SHADE TREES

Page		Each	Per 10
40	**Ash,** Common and Mountain. 6 to 7 ft.	$0 50	
39	**Birch,** Cut-Leaf Weeping. 6 to 7 ft.	1 00	
39	**Chestnut,** Horse-Chestnut. 5 to 6 ft.	50	
40	**Catalpa** Bungei. 3 to 4 ft.	1 00	
40	**Dogwood,** Common. 2 to 3 ft.	40	
40	**Elm,** American. 5 to 7 ft.	60	
39	**Gum,** Sweet. 3 to 4 ft.	50	
40	**Ginkgo** (Maidenhair). 4 to 5 ft.	75	
39	**Linden,** American and European. 7 to 8 ft.	75	
	8 to 10 ft.	1 00	
38	**Maple,** Silver. 8 to 10 ft.	50	4 00
	10 to 12 ft.	60	5 00
	12 to 14 ft., heavy	1 00	9 00

SHADE TREES, continued

Page		Each	Per 10
38	**Maple,** Norway. 7 to 8 ft.	$0 60	$5 00
	8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00
38	Sugar. 7 to 8 ft.	60	5 00
	8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00
39	Wier's Cut-Leaf. 7 to 8 ft.	50	
39	Sycamore. 7 to 8 ft.	50	
	8 to 10 ft.	75	
39	Ash-leaved (Box Elder). 8 to 10 ft.	50	4 50
41	**Magnolia** acuminata (Cucumber Tree). 6 to 7 ft.	50	
41	Purpurea (Dwarf Tree). 2 to 3 ft.	50	
41	Soulangeana. 2 to 3 ft.	75	
	3 to 4 ft.	1 00	
40	Grandiflora. (See prices under head of Evergreens.)		
41	**Oak,** English. 4 to 5 ft.	1 00	
41	Mossy-Cup. 4 to 5 ft.	75	
	5 to 7 ft.	1 00	
41	Pin. 4 to 5 ft.	75	
	5 to 7 ft.	1 00	
39	**Poplar,** Carolina. 8 to 10 ft.	40	3 50
	10 to 12 ft.	50	4 50
	12 to 14 ft.	75	6 00
39	Volga. 8 to 10 ft.	50	4 50
	10 to 12 ft.	75	6 00
39	Lombardy. 7 to 8 ft.	50	4 50
	8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00
39	Common (Tulip Tree). 7 to 8 ft.	75	
40	**Purple-leaved Plum.** 4 to 6 ft.	50	
40	**Sterculia** (Japan Varnish Tree). 4 to 5 ft.	50	4 50
	5 to 7 ft.	60	5 00
	8 to 10 ft.	75	7 50
40	**Umbrella, Texas.** 3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50
	4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50
41	**Willow** (Common Weeping). 4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
41	Kilmarnock. 4 ft.	75	

HEDGE PLANTS

Page		Each	Per 10	Per 100
43	**Privet,** Amoor River, small	$0 10	$0 50	$4 00
	1-yr., 1st. class	15	60	5 00
	2-yr., extra-strong	25	1 50	7 00
43	California. 1-yr., 1st. class			4 00
	2-yr., extra-strong			5 00
43	**Box,** Tree (Boxwood)	25c. to 50		
43	Dwarf	15c. to 25		

Ornamental Department

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Page		Each	Per 10
44	**Altheas,** Named varieties	$0 35	$3 00
44	Meehanii	75	
44	Seedlings	25	2 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Page		Each	Per 10
45	**Crape Myrtle**	$0 35	$3 00
46	**Calycanthus** (Sweet Shrub)	35	3 00
46	**Cydonia Japonica** (Japan Quince)	35	3 00
44	**Deutzias**	35	2 50
46	**Forsythias**	35	2 50
46	**Hydrangea** grandiflora	35	3 00
46	**Honeysuckle,** Chinese Winter-blooming	25	2 50
44	**Lilac.** Common White and Pink	25	2 50
44	Budded Named Varieties	50	4 00
45	**Peach,** Double-flowering, and **Apricot**	35	2 50
46	**Rhus** Cotinus (Smoke Tree)	35	3 00
45	**Snowball,** Japan	35	3 00
	Common	25	2 50
44	**Spireas**	35	3 00
46	**Tuberose Bulbs.** Extra-large		30
45	**Weigelas**	35	3 00
46	**Yucca** filamentosa	35	2 50

VINES AND CREEPERS

47	**English Ivy, Japan Ivy, Virginia Creeper**	20	1 50
47	**Wistarias,** White and Purple	30	2 50
47	**Clematis,** Large-flowering	40	
47	Small-flowering (Paniculata)	25	

EVERGREENS

Prices vary according to size—

		Each
42	**Arborvitæ,** American and Tom Thumb	40c., 50c. and 75c.
42	Hovey's Golden, Chinese Golden, Globe and Rosedale Hybrid	50c., 75c. and $1.
42	Pyramidalis and Peabody's Golden	75c., $1 and $1.50.
42	**Cypress,** Lawsoniana	50c. and 75c.
43	**Cedar,** Deodara	50c., 75c. and $1.
43	**Euonymus.** Nice specimens	25c., 40c. and 50c.
42	**Fir,** Silver, and Balsam Fir	50c. and 75c.
42	Nordmann's	75c., $1 and $1.50.
43	**Holly,** American	75c. and $1
43	English	50c.
42	**Juniper,** Irish	40c., 50c. and 75c.
43	**Magnolia** grandiflora	1 ft. 30c., 2 ft. 50c., 3 ft. 75c., 4 ft. $1
42	**Pine,** White	50c., 75c. and $1
42	Scotch	50c. and 75c.
42	**Spruce,** Norway	40c., 50c. and 75c.
42	Hemlock	75c.,t$1 and $1.50.
42	Colorado Blue	75c., $1 and $1.50.
42	Colorado Green	50c. and 75c.

ROSES

Page		Each	Per 10
48	**Roses** 2-yr. field-grown, strong	$0 25	$2 40
48	The Cochets, 2-yr. field-grown, strong	35	3 00
50	Marechal Niel and Climbing Kaiserin	35	3 00
51	American Beauty	35	3 00

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POMONA, N.C.

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STERCULIA—JAPANESE VARNISH TREE

PARK AVENUE DRIVE AND LAKE AT LINDLEY PARK